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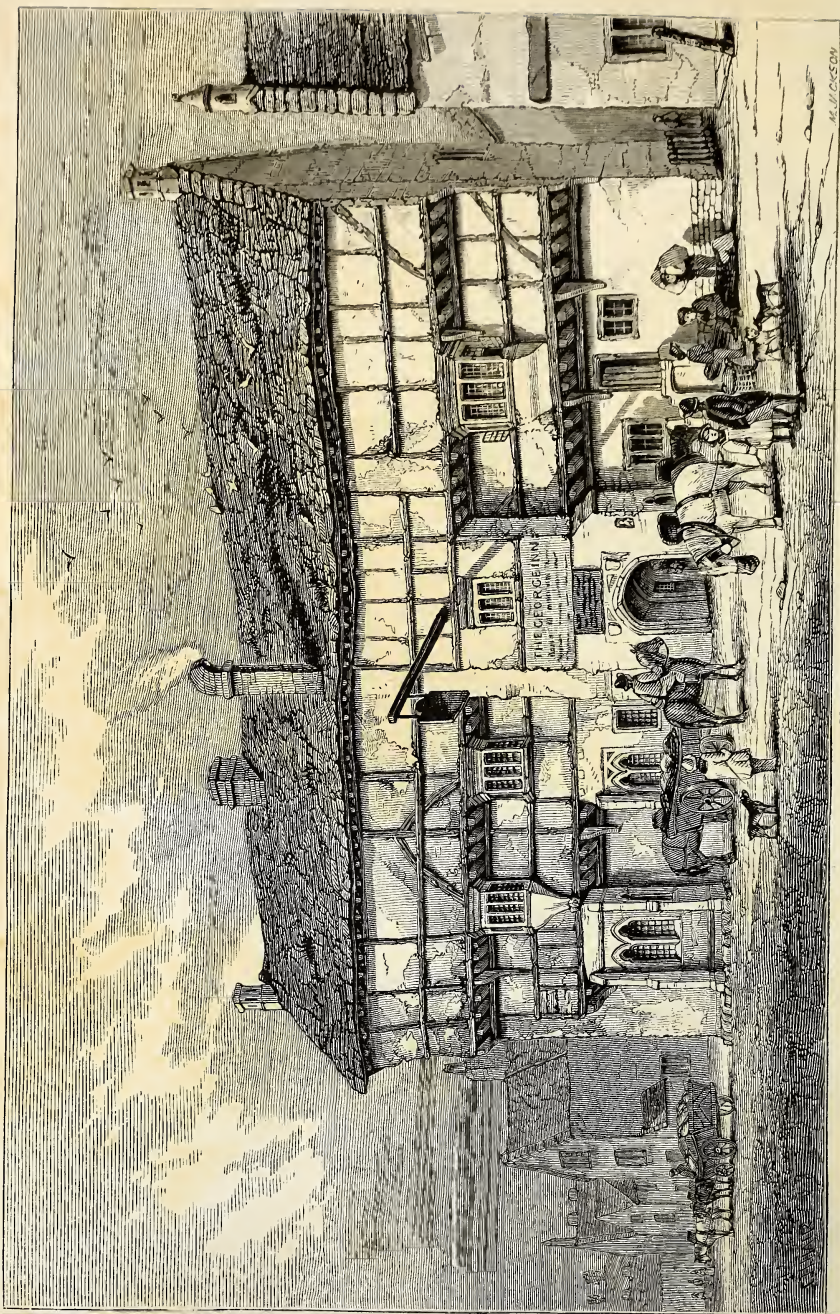
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THE GEORGE INN, NORTON, ST. PHILIP, SOMERSET.

W. J. CROFT

Somersetshire Archaeological
and
Natural History Society.

Proceedings

DURING THE YEAR

1852.

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FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society,

Held at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, September 21st, 1852.

W. H. P. GORE LANGTON, ESQ., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

THE meeting commenced, as usual, at eleven o'clock, for the transaction of the formal business. The President, Vice-Presidents, general Secretaries, and the district or local Secretaries, were severally re-appointed. The Worshipful the Mayor of Bath (for the time being) was elected a Vice-President. A. C. Ramsay, Esq., F.R.S., C. C. Babington, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., and Professor Owen, were elected as honorary members. Thomas Patton, Esq., Dr. Metford, and Dr. Kelly, were newly elected, and W. F. Elliot, Esq., W. E. Gillett, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Everard, were re-elected, members of the Committee.

The Rev. W. R. CROTCH read the Report of the Committee, as follows :—

“The Committee, in presenting this, the Fourth Annual Report, have the satisfaction of announcing the accession of 105 members since the last published list.

This fact is gratifying, not only because it evinces the growing interest taken in the proceedings of the Society, and justifies the anticipations of those who called it into existence, but because it will be impossible to follow out satisfactorily the numerous fields of research and investigation which this county offers, without such an increase of subscriptions as they trust they are now justified in looking forward to.

“The cost of publishing the Annual Volume of Proceedings, together with the constant expenses of the museum, absorb so much of the Society’s income, that little is left for other and most desirable purposes. Hence when an opportunity offered for the Society to become purchasers of the Williams Geological Collection, it was found necessary to raise the amount by an independent subscription amongst the members and others, by which means this valuable collection of specimens and maps is deposited in the Society’s museum. It will not be necessary for your Committee to enter into detail regarding the important contents of this collection, since Mr. Baker has kindly undertaken to read an account of it before the meeting.

“The Committee feel that it would be superfluous in them to call attention to the interesting papers contained in the Volume of Proceedings just published ; but they cannot refrain from congratulating the Society on being the means of bringing such an amount of valuable information regarding the county of Somerset into a distinct and condensed form; since, had it not been for the Society, it is probable that many of the papers would never have been written, or they must have been sought for and separated from the contents of some periodical or general publication.

“The delay which has attended the issuing of this volume has been a great cause of regret to the Committee, but it was wholly unavoidable. The illustrations of such volumes as this, while they are the life of the work, are a serious drain upon the funds of the Society, so that the Committee cannot express too strongly their sense of the courtesy of those gentlemen who have aided them, particularly of B. Ferrey and E. A. Freeman, Esqrs., who have supplied the views of Wrington Church, and the sculptures of St. Cuthbert’s. An arrangement has been entered into with the publisher, by which the Society is freed from the encumbrance of the remaining stock of its publications, and the inconvenience of having to dispose of them in retail.

“The examinations on Worle Hill, Weston-super-Mare, a full account of which is given in the paper by the Rev. F. Warre, are being continued, through the kindness of Mr. Pigott, the owner of the property, under the superintendence of Mr. Warre.

“The *Conversazione* evening Meetings of the Society, at Taunton, were resumed during the winter months, with manifestly increased interest on the part of the members and their friends. To prevent any possible misunderstanding on this subject, the Committee beg to repeat that none of the expenses of their meetings are suffered to trench upon the general funds of the Society.

“In closing this Report, the Committee have the pleasure of acknowledging various donations to the museum, of important books and objects of scientific value, both in the department of Natural History and of Archæology ; and they cannot but feel, with such a spirit abroad, the Society must succeed in its object, of becoming a public benefit to the county and kingdom.”

Mr. R. BADCOCK presented the Treasurer's Report, an abstract of which is subjoined, viz. :—

**The Treasurer in Account with the Somerset Archaeological and Natural
Dr. History Society. Cr.**

1852.	£	s.	d.
By Balance of former Account	3	5	7
„ Life Member	10	10	0
„ Donations and Subscriptions	235	1	0
„ F. May, for Surplus Stock etc. of Vol. 1850	52	0	0
	<u>£ 300</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>

1852.	£	s.	d.
Curator's Salary	27	1	8
Rent of Museum Room	25	0	0
Printing, Plates, etc. of 2nd Vol. of Proceedings	103	14	4
Stationery, Printing, etc.	22	5	10
Postage, Carriage	9	7	0
Expenses attending General Meeting at Weston-super-Mare	13	11	3
Expenses fitting up etc. etc. Williams' Museum	14	10	4
Specimens, Cases, Repairs, etc	30	18	3
Coals	5	10	3
Commission for collecting Subscriptions	5	0	0
Petty Disbursements	3	19	8
Balance	33	18	0
	<u>£ 300</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>

R. G. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

The Rev. H. STREET read a paper on the Necrology of Egypt, which drew on the accomplished writer a warm eulogium by Mr. Markland.

The Rev. F. WARRE read a paper on the Perpendicular Church Towers of Somersetshire, which is given in Part II.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH read a paper received from Capt. CHAPMAN, on a Tomb lately discovered near Shockerwick. Mr. Scarth made allusion to the value of the collections made by Capt. Chapman, illustrative of the antiquities of the neighbourhood of Bath. A huge stone, which had formed for generations a great obstruction to the plough, on being broken up by a new tenant of the farm, at Shockerwick, was discovered to mark a place of

burial, human bones and black mould being discovered in a small stone trough or coffin. The rev. reader, at the conclusion of the paper, made allusion to the frequency of the discovery of stone coffins in the neighbourhood of Bath.

Mr. C. E. DAVIS read a paper containing some judicious remarks on Church Restoration.

Mr. W. STRADLING made some remarks on relics which he had secured in the neighbourhood of his residence.

The morning meeting was followed by the Ordinary.

The Evening Meeting.

Mr. W. BAKER read an interesting paper on the Williams Museum, which has recently been purchased by the Society. The paper first enumerated the contents of the museum originally possessed by the Society, and then proceeded :—

“It is now my pleasing task to speak of the large and highly interesting addition to our museum lately obtained, viz., the geological collection of the late Rev. David Williams, of Bleadon, which was procured by means of a liberal subscription, raised amongst the friends of this Society. Some of the most striking specimens are now set in frames, and displayed on the walls of the museum ; and thousands of fossils are stored away in drawers and boxes, to be exhibited as we can procure proper cases for the purpose. Perhaps the most valuable part of this collection is the great store of Palæozoic fossils, from West Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, which, after amply furnishing the Society’s museum, will supply several of our national museums with numerous required

species, and will, I trust, help us to the means of displaying our collection to good advantage.

“Many of these fossils of the ancient strata are figured in Professor Phillips’s ‘Illustrations of the Ordnance Survey of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset,’ and many are unique. The collection contains other interesting Palæozoic fossils, from different parts of the kingdom, as well as numerous species from the Mountain Limestone of Mendip, from the Coal Measures, the Lias, Oolites, Green Sand, Chalk, Tertiary beds, and other strata.

“The specimens displayed on the walls of our museum are *ichthyosaurus tenuirostris*, *intermedius*, *communis*, parts of the huge *platiodon*, and a large and almost unrivalled *plesiosaurus dolichodirus*, which was found near Watchet. Besides these, there are numerous portions of saurians of the different species. One of our specimens is an infant *tenuirostris*; another has the sclerotic, the bony ring, beautifully preserved, one part of which laps down on what appears to be the crystalline lens; another has two masses of food preserved between the ribs; and one is especially interesting, being the identical *tenuirostris* represented on plate 9, fig. 1, of Dr. Buckland’s ‘Bridgwater Treatise.’

“Most of these Saurians were obtained by the late Mr. Williams, from the Lias quarries of Street, near Glastonbury.

“A very important part of the Williams collection is the multitude of remains of animals from the bone caverns of Mendip. Some of the caverns were explored at the expense of Mr. Williams, and he was enabled to procure good and abundant specimens to supply the museums of London, Oxford, Bristol, etc., besides retaining the large collection which now enriches the museum of this Society.

We have bones and teeth of the rhinoceros, elephant, wolf, fox, hyæna, tiger, bear, buffalo, stag, deer, horse, hog, and many other animals. The occurrence of vast accumulations of bones in the caverns of Banwell, Bleadon, Hutton, and elsewhere, is a circumstance of great interest, and, I think, not satisfactorily accounted for by all that has been written on the subject.

“Most of the species of these huge creatures are now not only removed from England, but are altogether extinct. It is difficult to picture to our minds our rural hills and vallies, much more so the sites of our populous towns and cities, thickly occupied by hippopotami, rhinoceri, elephants, lions, tigers, wolves, hyænas, bears, boars, etc., although there can be no reason to doubt that these animals were once denizens of our beautiful and peaceful county.

“With this collection, the Society came into possession of an important unpublished work, by the late Mr. Williams, on the Geology of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. It is a work of great research, and contains new views of the order of stratification in the western counties. The manuscript book is accompanied by Mr. Williams’s field maps of the counties, geologically coloured, and large and extensive diagrams of the district in various directions, with the strata numbered, so that the Palæozoic fossils, which are also numbered to correspond with the numbers on the diagrams, can be readily referred to their proper beds.

“The interest evinced by the public, encourages confidence in the steady progress of the Society, and its museum.”

Mr. DICKINSON said that he was one of those gentlemen who had assisted in obtaining the museum, and it

was on the understanding that the Society should retain such portions of it as would be useful and interesting to the county, but that the remainder should be sold to other museums, to obtain the means for supplying the Society with things which they needed for the proper display of the museum. A hint had, however, been thrown out that some difficulty had arisen in taking this course. He begged to ask Mr. Baker if this were really the case.

MR. BAKER said there would be no difficulty whatever in carrying out the object sought. He had a letter in his pocket, which he had received since he had been in Bath, announcing that a gentleman would visit the museum on the part of the Museum of Practical Geology, to purchase articles of which there were duplicates. He (Mr. Baker), with the valuable assistance of Mr. Moore, had selected the species which he thought ought not to be parted with to any Society. The directors of the Museum of Practical Geology had been informed that they could not have any specimen of which the Society did not possess a duplicate. (Hear.) The authorities of the British Museum, he might add, had applied to purchase the duplicates of the Society, also the Cambridge Museum, and a private gentleman. The reply of the Society had invariably been that only those articles of which there were duplicates, would be disposed of. He was glad to say, too, that such was the liberal feeling displayed by the authorities in London, that the Society would obtain the means, by the sale of duplicates, not only of fitting up their museum, but of adding many rich and valuable specimens which it did not now possess, and thus carrying out the designs of the Society, to increase the importance of the collection.

MR. C. MOORE read a paper on the Palæontology of the Middle and Upper Lias, which is given in Part II.

A paper on the Fungi of Somersetshire, by Mr. C. E. BROOME, was read by the Rev. W. R. CROTCH, who took the opportunity of exhibiting a series of beautiful illustrations of fungi, and added some further information. (See Part II.)

The evening's proceedings terminated with a *Conversazione*, at ten o'clock, in the Octagon.

Second Day.

Wednesday, September 22nd, 1852.

THE proceedings were resumed at half-past ten o'clock, when Mr. MARKLAND was requested to preside.

The first Paper read was by Mr. FREEMAN, in continuation of that presented by him at the last meeting of the Society, on the Perpendicular Churches of Somersetshire, which is given in Part II.

The Rev. F. WARRE followed with a Paper by Mr. H. G. TOMKINS, containing remarks on some Cornish Hill Castles, as compared with the ancient fortress on Worle Hill, instancing various points of resemblance, and referring the probable date of both to the Celtic period. He then alluded to the investigations which have been carried on at Worle Hill, since the publication of the Society's former volume. During the last spring, he had opened several hut circles, with great success. Various articles of pottery had been found, and three vessels had been thoroughly restored. Amongst other articles discovered were remains of burnt grain, wheat, barley, and a small pea; many bones of a large bird; a ball and socket joint, apparently of a human subject; a piece of horn shaped like the mouth-piece of a musical instrument; a heap of corn, burnt more at the

top than at the bottom, showing that the fire came from above. Several skeletons had also been found in a position in a pit, which showed they had either fallen in, or were carelessly thrown in. Fragments of Roman remains had been removed from a spot five or six yards in diameter, sufficient to fill thirteen or fourteen large baskets. These were the only remains of undoubted Roman date, which had been discovered. The constructors of these curious habitations appeared to have been unable to work through the solid limestone, and had, therefore, followed the strata of the stone. He was of opinion that the huts now opened were, neither granaries, nor tombs, nor permanent residences, but simply places of shelter in time of danger; that the roofs had been destroyed by fire; that the place was not occupied after the Roman invasion; that a very considerable time elapsed between the destruction of the roofs and the deposits of the skeletons; and that a desperate struggle once took place there. (Some of the most curious of the above articles are figured in the accompanying plates.) Much remained for further investigation, which he trusted to be able to follow up in the course of the next summer.

At noon the company proceeded on an Excursion to Hinton Abbey, Farleigh Castle, and Norton St. Phillips. At Farleigh, the excursionists were hospitably entertained at the Vicarage, by the Rev. S. CLARKE, who read a Paper on the Antiquities of the Castle, by the Rev. J. E. JACKSON, which is given in Part II.

At Norton, Dr. TUNSTALL gave a short description of the old Inn and the Church. (For the former of these, see the frontispiece).

After a dinner at the York House, the Meeting was resumed at the Assembly Rooms, at Eight o'clock.

Third Day.

Thursday, September 23rd, 1852.

AFTER an early Meeting at the Assembly Rooms, the company proceeded on an Excursion, to Wellow, where Mr. PAUL read a short Paper on the Church, prepared by himself and the Rev. J. E. JACKSON; thence, to the old Manor House, the Keltic Kist, and through the valley to the opposite side of the hill, to the tessellated pavement, displayed for the occasion by the kindness of Mr. Gore Langton, who, at Newton Park, hospitably entertained the party to a collation.

After the repast, Mr. C. E. DAVIS read a Paper on the Castle of St. Loe, or de Sancto Laudo, which, dating prior to the Conquest, passed from the possession of the Bishops of Coutances to that of William de Sancto Laudo, the representative of a family who came from St. Loe, in Normandy, with whose descendants it remained nearly 200 years. The present remains are interesting.

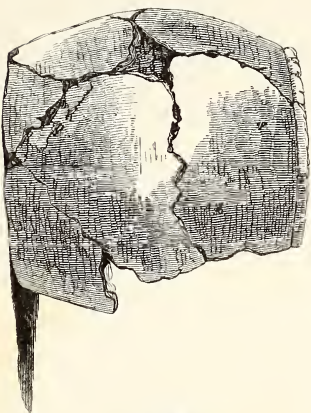
On Friday morning a Paper on the Roman Antiquities of Bath was read by the Rev. H. M. SCARTH—Mr. BRITTON in the chair. It is given in part II.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the vote of thanks to the able Author, read a letter respecting the ancient British and other remains preserved in the collection at Stourhead, and which, it is to be feared, is but little known.

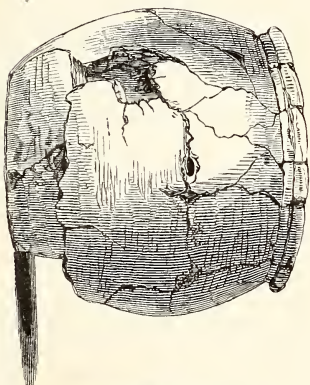
The Museum.

THE following are some of the objects contributed to the temporary Museum.

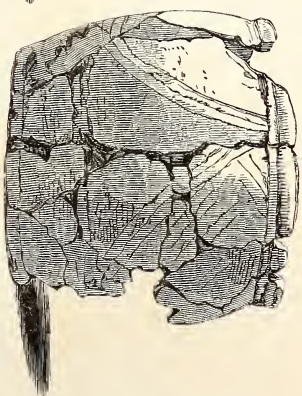
The Drinking Cup of Etienne Mangin, who was burnt to ashes at the stake, 1546, as a Martyr to the Propagation of the Reformed Religion.—This cup, which is of silver, is an object of considerable historical interest and regard. It bears this inscription: "October, 7, 1546, Stephen Mangin, for professing the Reformed Religion, resolutely suffered death in front of his house, at Meaux, ten leagues from Paris. At the stake he desired his wife to give him water in his usual drinking cup, which he emptied to the welfare of his friends, and the success of his cause. This is that cup, handed down from father to son, to Edward Mangin, who had this inscription engraved on it, 1820;" in whose possession it has remained, and by whose kind permission it was shown at the Museum. The Rev. E. MANGIN also contributed some curious tops of dishes used at meals, from impressions taken on the spot by Sir W. Gell, from the original white clay forms found at Pompeii. These tops are three in number. They respectively represent a kind of fish, pheasants, and snipes. They were, probably, attached to covers of dishes resembling the modern corner dishes, and thus indicated the contents, without requiring the covers to be removed. Modern workers in china may, perhaps, take a useful hint from these curious copies of the antique. To these contributions from Mr. Mangin were added specimens of Roman pottery, a grant of land, temp. Edward IV., and some mummy linen, brought from Egypt by Belzoni.—Mr. R. WITHERS contributed a small, but



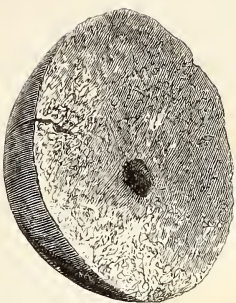
FIVE INCHES HIGH.



FIVE AND A HALF INCHES HIGH.
POTTERY.



FIVE INCHES HIGH.



BONE BEAD.



TORQUE.



CARVED HORN—WORTLE HILL.



IRON WEAPONS—WORLE HILL.

interesting, collection of the rarer plants indigenous to the vicinity of Bath.—Mr. GREEN, of Holcombe, exhibited a large and curious picture of Bath, of which the date and painter are unknown. We understand that it was formerly the property of Mr. Ashman.—A Norwegian mug, made of birch wood, with carved handle, cover, and feet ; and also a specimen of the kind of knife with which the carving of such vessels was done. These knives are now extremely rare ; the present bears date 1742, and around it the following legend : “ *Quis Vias Domini Nosit.*” These contributions were made by Lieut. W. H. BRETON, R.N., who also furnished several specimens of fossil wood from New Zealand and South Australia, and, from the latter Continent, impressions of fossil ferns in *shale*, and various other objects of geological interest. We must not, however, omit to notice specimens of the sphaeria, or caterpillar plant, a peculiar species of fungus obtained from New Zealand and Van Dieman’s Land ; and last, though not least, a most beautifully and intricately-carved spoon, representing the various prominent occurrences in the life of our Blessed Saviour, and which, from evidence in the possession of Lieut. W. H. Breton’s family, is known to have belonged to Martin Luther.—Mr. GEORGE WOOD, of Prior Park Buildings, contributed a jew lizard, the paw of an old man kangaroo, and a snapping turtle, all from South Australia.—Mr. W. CLARK forwarded a very magnificent specimen of madrepora.—Mrs. DUBOIS sent a very pretty collection of Roman coins, found in Bath, an antique seal, some preserved fishes, a portion of asphaltum from the *Mare Mortuum*, and a good specimen of *Endogenites erosa*, a species of fossil wood.—Dr. SPRY contributed a large collection of minerals and fossils ; among the former, the beauty of the varied collection of agates

is noticeable, and also the very perfect and delicate fossils taken from the chalk formation, and a small case containing chitons.—To the first of these, Mr. F. FIELD made valuable additions, in his choice collection of minerals of various kinds.—Among the objects contributed by Mr. H. LAWSON, was a napkin once belonging to Henry VIII, also a model of the ancient ducking stool.—Several ancient deeds, with a MS., in a glazed drawer, being the reflections and prayer of King Charles I, on the occasion of his Queen's departure from England, dated A.D. 1642, and said to be an autograph of that monarch. These interesting relics were contributed by the Rev. F. LOCKEY, of Swainswick, whose collection also included a curious iron vessel, which was found on the shore, off Charmouth, Dorset, imbedded in conglomerate; and some well-executed rubbings of brasses, from Banwell, Hutton, Dyrham, Rotherfield Greys, and other places. Among the smaller objects in Mr. Lockey's collection was an admirable electrottype copy of a medallion of Pompeia, the wife of Julius Cæsar, which was dug up in Bath.—A case of coins, the property of Mr. G. ROBBINS, presenting a valuable series of English coins, from the time of William the Conqueror to the present period; also numerous specimens of tesserae from Carthage, earthenware lamps from Syracuse, some beautiful heads of small figures from the same place. This collection, contained in a glazed case, attracted much attention, from the variety and extreme beauty of the specimens.—Among the objects of rarity and interest, the property of the Rev. J. MURCH, was a finely-executed silver ring, dug up in the Victoria Park.—Well-delineated plans of several churches in Somersetshire, by Mr. C. E. DAVIS, architect; also drawings of the Castle de Sancto Laudo, executed by G. F. ROSENBERG. The same gen-

tleman also contributed a large collection of Calotypes, and some admirably painted drawings of birds.—A varied and rare collection of prints, contributed by Mr. BRITTON.—A highly interesting collection of Palæontological specimens, brought by Mr. C. H. MOORE, and collected in the neighbourhood of Ilminster—Mr. F. DOWTY, of Bridgwater, sent several rare books, and a curious Sacramental Service of mother of pearl, also a portion of brass with an inscription, stated to be an Etruscan amulet, a pair of Egyptian bracelets, and many other objects of interest.—The Misses FRERE contributed a small but interesting collection of fossils, etc., from India and elsewhere.—Mr. EMPSON selected from his rich and varied cabinets many specimens of considerable attraction. The egg of the *œpiornis*, and the birds' nests in this collection—those, especially, attached to a branch of yew—attracted much notice.—Messrs. WRIGHT and Co., of Milsom Street, contributed a large silver and most elaborately-worked Lutheran Cross, concealed within the chased pedestal of which is a reliquary. The history of this valuable piece of antiquity (described as being from the private chapel of Hill's Court, Gloucestershire) is not perfect, but its workmanship and general character invest it with much interest in the eyes of the archæologist.—Several most beautifully pictured figures of birds, originals by the hand of Edwards, an ornithologist of no mean reputation, who flourished a century and a half ago. A notice of this talented naturalist, well deserving perusal, will be found in the "Biograph. Britann." They were contributed by Mr. SODEN.—Five large volumes, the property of Mr. E. HUNT, containing a most valuable and, we are disposed to believe, almost unique collection of its kind, consisting of plates, plans, and portraits, of

the most remarkable views, buildings, and persons, connected with Bath, and extracts from the current journals of the date of each engraving ; all these arranged in the best taste, and with great care combine to constitute a work illustrative of the present state and past history of Bath, without the aid of which no future account of the city can, we believe, be faithfully compiled.—Mr. COLLINGS contributed two rare views of Bath, done in body colours ; also portraits of Ralph Allen, Esq., and of Dr. Harrington.—As a whole, the largest contribution to the Natural History department, was that made by Mr. W. SAINSBURY, consisting of a hundred or more specimens of the rarer stuffed birds, and nearly as many preserved specimens of foreign reptiles. This collection has been greatly commended. Mr. Sainsbury also contributed two paintings of rural subjects, by John Cranch, one of our foremost antiquaries in Bath, in past years.—We must not omit to mention several rare books, contributed by the Rev. A. TOWNSEND, on the fly leaf of one of which is an autograph letter written by the martyr, John Bradford ; also his autograph, on the title page of a copy of “*Æcolampadius on Daniel*,” printed at Basil, 1530.—Mr. SYNGE contributed four coins, found at Banwell, viz., a silver British coin, a Romano-British, bearing the sacred monogram, a penny and a farthing, of the reign of Edward I.—Before completing our report of the Museum, which must necessarily be an imperfect and general one, mention must be made of the varied and highly interesting contributions made by Messrs. RAINEY, of Etruscan and Roman pottery, among which are ampullæ of all kinds, lamps from Pompeii, and a numerous assemblage of other objects of a similarly antique character, a sepulchral slab with its inscription, and a beautiful figure of Minerva,

which was, some few years ago, dug up in Bath.—An elegant lamp, recently discovered in Rome, was forwarded to the Museum, by Mr. WILLSON BROWN.—Among the drawings exhibited, we must not omit to mention a few in pencil, of Bellott's Hospital, and of other objects of antiquarian interest, by Mr. ALFRED KEENE.—The walls of the room were hung with several very good rubbings of brasses from neighbouring churches, and some from more distant ones, contributed by the Rev. F. LOCKEY, Mr. C. EMPSON, Mr. C. E. DAVIS, Rev. G. DANCE, and others.—Among the other contributors were the Rev. C. PAUL (who sent drawings of the Roman pavements at Wellow), Mr. J. WOOD (some interesting fossils), and Dr. J. H. PRING, of Weston-super-Mare, who sent a daguerreotype view of crania, pottery, and bones, by *Freeman*, lately of Bath, and a bottle of luminous sea water, from the Bay of Weston-super-Mare, containing specimens of the *noctiluca miliaris*, which was, through the aid of Mr. Quekett's microscope, shewn to the meeting on Wednesday evening.—We regret that our limits do not admit of a minute notice of the very many other objects of extreme interest and rarity, which were gathered together by the exertions of the Society's local officers—exertions which the Committee here gratefully acknowledge.

The Abbey Church, Hetling House, the Museum of the Literary Institution, and the Baths, were thrown open to the members of the Society. Mr. W. BUSH also obligingly permitted them to inspect the extensive geological museum which he has formed at his residence, 7, Circus; and the Rector and Churchwardens afforded them the opportunity of inspecting the "Churchwardens' Accounts" of St. Michael's parish, ("Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis extra portam borealem") which, extending from A.D. 1349, the

23rd of Edward III. to A.D. 1571, the 14th of Elizabeth, are believed to be more than a century older than any similar records in the kingdom, and have been pronounced to be unrivalled both for antiquity and completeness. It is to be hoped that these documents may be carefully preserved in Bath, the most proper place for them, and not parted with to swell collections in localities with which they have no connection.

Conversazione Meetings.

Second Season.

AT the Conversazione Evening Meetings of the Society, held at the Museum, in Taunton, during the winter of 1851-52, Papers on the following subjects were read.

October—1st Meeting.

On the Structure and Formation of Pearl ; by
Mr. T. Quekett.

November—2nd Meeting.

On Raby Castle ; by the Rev. H. M. Scarth.
On English Birds ; by Dr. Woodforde.
On Remains found at Worle Hill ; by the
Rev. F. Warre.

December—3rd Meeting.

On the History of the Art of Painting ; by Mr.
W. F. Elliot.
On Ancient Residences, and Manners ; by the
Rev. F. Warre.

January 1853—4th Meeting.

On Ancient Residences, and Manners, con-
tinued ; by the Rev. F. Warre.
On the Aquatic Birds of the Coast of Somerset ;
by Mr. C. N. Welman.
On the Fishes of the Coast of Somerset ; by
Mr. W. Baker.

February—5th Meeting.

On the Divers of the Coast of Somerset ; by
Mr. C. N. Welman.

On Ancient Residences, and Manners, con-
tinued ; by the Rev. F. Warre.

March—6th Meeting.

On the Limestone of Cannington Park ; by Mr.
W. Baker.

On Sea Gulls ; by Mr. C. N. Welman.

On the History of the Art of Painting ; by Mr.
W. F. Elliot.

On the History of Printing ; by the Rev. W.
R. Crotch.

April—7th Meeting.

On Egyptian Hieroglyphics ; by the Rev. W.
R. Crotch.

On Ancient Residences, and Manners, con-
cluded ; by the Rev. F. Warre.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
1852, PART II.

PAPERS, &c.

On the Perpendicular Style, as exhibited
in the Churches of Somerset.

PART II.

BY EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A.

IN the paper which I had the honour of reading before this Society at its last annual meeting, I endeavoured to point out the chief general characteristics of the local Perpendicular style of Somersetshire; and I further examined in detail the most magnificent of its features, its stately and elaborate western towers. On the present occasion, I propose, with your indulgence, to continue the subject with regard to the other portions of the churches. But before I directly enter on these questions, I will make a few desultory remarks supplementary to my former discourse, as, since its delivery, I have made a very extensive tour through various parts of the county. I have seen

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many magnificent buildings with which I was previously unacquainted, or which I knew only by drawings; and I am only glad that the result of my inquiries has been, that very little modification of my former views is required. I have not found any distinct class of enriched towers besides those which I before endeavoured to classify; but I have seen so many fine individual examples, that I cannot help bestowing a few words upon them. I may also mention that a third church of the cathedral and abbatial type must be referred to the local style. The Minster at Sherborne, which I examined in the course of my journey, although situated beyond the limits of the county and diocese, must be considered as being, in all its most essential characters, a Somersetshire church.

Of the first, or Taunton type, I have seen several very splendid examples; two especially—Bruton and Huish Episcopi, which may fairly dispute between themselves the first rank in their own class. Huish is one of the most majestic of towers; I shall never forget the effect of my first twilight glimpse of it. But I may add that at no subsequent moment did I admire it so much as at that first glimpse; whereas, in the case of Wrington, I always find that the first feeling, when I revisit it, is one of disappointment, but that its super-eminent beauty gradually grows again upon me. But to return to our present competitors: Huish is by far the grander and more enriched; but Bruton has a simple dignity about it approaching more nearly to the exquisite grace of Bishop's Lydiard. The battlement and pinnacles of Huish are a marvel of elaborate work, but I must confess that those of Bruton please me much better, as being more truly the natural finish of the tower; and I am not sure that the horizontal bands of foliation at Huish do not carry the principle of

contrast* too far. Neither of these towers is very conspicuous for loftiness ; they rise but two stages above the roof, and the treatment of the lower stage in each has much boldness and originality. Kingsbury Episcopi is a third noble tower, of much the same proportion and general treatment. It resembles Huish in its foliated bands and in its battlement, but the latter has still less connexion with the parts beneath, owing to the distance at which the pinnacles crowning the buttresses are set from the angles. This gives the belfry-stage a look of too great hardness and squareness. Mark, Long Sutton, and Langport, are also towers of the same class ; handsome steeples, and which, out of Somerset, would command great admiration, but immeasurably inferior to the three magnificent structures which I have just been describing.

Of the Bristol type, I before stated that though its ideal excellence is greater, its actual specimens are commonly of inferior merit to the Taunton class. I have not found this remark belied in my present travels. Montacute is the best tower of this kind that I saw, but no one would compare it to Huish or Kingsbury, though it has borrowed from them their characteristic bands of foliation. The turret is at the north-west angle, so that it stands out very boldly and prominently ; it lacks, however, the small spirelet common nearer Bristol. Of Bleadon I spoke somewhat disparagingly, on the strength of an engraving which I find was far from doing it justice. It is not a first rate tower, but is still a bold and handsome structure ; the turret is crowned with a spirelet ; and we may remark the diagonal buttresses, unusual in Somerset, except in much smaller towers. Of these last, Hutton is a very pleasing example, closely resembling its neighbour

* See History of Architecture, p. 348—50.

Locking, which I mentioned in my last paper. Mudford is also a pretty little tower of the same class, chiefly remarkable for foliated bands on each side of its belfry windows. Muchelney is a tower of more pretension than any of these, except perhaps Montacute, but less pleasing, the stages being awkwardly managed, and the belfry-windows placed too low down.

I believe I am right in referring these two last towers to this class; my drawings at least do not show any buttresses at the angle occupied by the turret, but I have no view from the other side, where they may exist, especially at Muchelney. If any one blame me for not having made more extensive drawings or notes, I must plead what I consider the very valid excuse, that I visited Muchelney when it was very nearly dark, and Mudford during a violent storm of rain.*

Of the class represented by Temple church at Bristol, where buttresses do exist at the angles, and yet the turret soars conspicuously above all, Yeovil is a very grand example. It is indeed comparatively plain, and without pinnacles, but its solidity of mass and strongly projecting buttresses produce a most striking effect. South Brent, in like manner, has a turret rising above the buttresses; but here all the buttresses terminate below the belfry-stage, so that the latter is somewhat bare.

Yeovil leads the way to a group of towers, chiefly in the western part of the county, some of which might be referred to the first, and some to the second class, but which seem to have more in common with each other than with either of them. I allude to certain towers of considerable height and great boldness of outline and dignity of general effect, in which there is nevertheless an entire

* At Mudford I have ascertained that the turret does stand free without buttresses.

absence of the usual elaborate detail. They are well built and finished, but have hardly any ornament of any kind ; instead of the usual rich parapet, there is a mere plain battlement, with small or no pinnacles. Indeed, where they existed, they have been mostly knocked off, rather, according to my taste, to the improvement of the tower. Of these, Minehead and St. Decuman's have the turret connected with buttresses, after the Taunton and Lydiard fashion ; at Martock and Queen Camel the upper part of the turret stands free, but the lower part is cloaked with buttresses ; at Cannington alone have we the true Bristol arrangement, though without the spirelet. It may be remarked that none of these plain towers are attached to very large and elaborate churches, except Martock, which is consequently unpleasing, while none of the others are. The tower there seems nearly as unworthy of the church as at Huish the church is unworthy of the tower.

Of the third class, I have found no fellow to add to the small band I enumerated on a former occasion. The nearest approach to it I have seen is at Lymphsham, where the belfry-stage and the large corner pinnacles are treated exactly as at Wrington, but then that belfry-stage is only the uppermost of three which rise above the roof, and the two lower of which are treated quite in the ordinary manner. This tower is most beautiful at a little distance, but on a nearer approach it is rather disappointing ; partly because the *gradual* increase of lightness is not sufficiently observed, partly because the rough masonry of its walling does not harmonize well with its ornamental portions. In the distant view also it has a great appearance of massiveness, which, on a nearer approach, is found to be very far from its real character. I have now also minutely examined Backwell, and see no reason to retract

the observations I made on it on the strength of Mr. Barr's engraving.

Spires I find to be, especially on the eastern border of the county, a little less rare than I had imagined, though still very far from common. I have examined Frome, Castle Cary, Trent, East Brent, and Worle, besides two or three which I saw in the distance, but could not reach. But to one used to the glorious spires of Northamptonshire, none of these seem of much beauty or grandeur. They are mostly quite unconnected with the tower either by broaching or by flying buttresses; they are of no great height, and without crockets or prominent spire-lights. Generally, as far as any unity of effect is concerned, they might just as well be away. Their most remarkable feature is a small band of panelling, at about half their height. Trent, however, is a pleasing Decorated tower and spire of quite another character.

I am now brought round again to my main subject, and will now proceed to the consideration of the

CENTRAL TOWERS.

My observations have hitherto been confined to western towers; but the prevalency of genuine cross churches affords considerable scope for the introduction of that still nobler feature—the central lantern. We have already mentioned several of earlier date, as the small square tower of Whitchurch, and the octagons of North Curry and Stoke St. Gregory. But we have also several noble specimens of Perpendicular central towers. For the Perpendicular architects, as we have already seen, often carried out, after their own fashion, cruciform designs commenced at an earlier period; and they even erected from the ground, in their own style, such magnificent cruciform piles as Crewkerne and Ilminster. It is indeed probable

that the plan of those churches may have been greatly influenced by the fabrics which doubtless preceded them ; but that the architect chose thus to reproduce the forms of an earlier period, shows an appreciation of the noblest outline which a church can assume, one which, with all my preference for the Perpendicular style, I must confess to have been comparatively rare during the period of its prevalence.

The whole position and circumstances of a central tower combine to give it a character very different from one which stands free from the ground. Consequently, though even the central towers of Somerset retain much of the general local character, we must not look among them for the same typical specimens as among those which occupy the west ends of the churches. The central steeples, in fact, have far more individuality, and cannot be so well ranged in classes. I have already mentioned the singular occurrence of the diagonal buttress in this particular position, where, to my mind, it is singularly out of place. We have, however, a very striking example at Othery, and others of inferior merit at Dunster and Yatton. This last, which supports the truncated spire, I must confess to be quite common-place, and altogether unworthy of the extraordinary splendour of the nave and west front ; but that at Othery has a boldness about it which disarms criticism. All three have diagonal buttresses at three corners, and a prominent turret at the fourth, so that they may be considered as approximating to the second, or Bristol, type of western steeples. At Yatton the buttresses run up and support the pinnacles ; at Othery they are finished somewhat lower down, which is perhaps more pleasing where the buttresses are diagonal and the pinnacles of no great consequence, as the slope of the buttress has a very bold effect. Probably the reason

for the difference is constructive, one having to support a spire, and the other not ; the arrangement at Dunster is intermediate. This Othery steeple is, in fact, one quite *sui generis*, and deserves attentive examination. Its height, for a central tower, is extraordinary, rising fully as much, in proportion to a smaller church, above the main body of the building, as the tallest of the western towers. The belfry-stage contains one tall, broad, four-centered window—window, that is, in the Somersetshire sense, as only a small portion is pierced—the effect of which is very striking, and to my mind not altogether unpleasing. The intermediate stage contains niches.

The usual double buttress, with a turret at one angle, occurs in several central towers. To this head we may perhaps refer the tower of Bristol Cathedral, a low and massive, but singularly venerable structure, and for which, as for the rest of the church, I must confess a special affection. There is something extremely effective in the five windows side by side, and the broad space above in the parapet, with its numerous small battlements. At Axbridge is a noble tower of this class, of remarkable height, with pinnacles at the three corners, and a bold turret at the north-east. It has, however, very much the effect of a western tower. Wedmore has another slightly resembling it, but having no pinnacles, and being altogether inferior. But there is a far more stately tower, though of somewhat smaller elevation, at Ilminster, which is evidently a Perpendicular version of the central tower at Wells. It is, indeed, one of the very noblest parochial towers I know ; and the only approach to a fault that I can discern in it is, that the single angle-turret breaks in upon the regularity of design more than is desirable in an erection of such great architectural splendour. This steeple

rises two considerable stages above the roof of the church, and is divided into three bays by slight buttresses running up the whole height, and finishing in pinnacles. The great corner-pinnacles approach somewhat to the Wrington and Glastonbury type, but their finish is rather a dome than a spire; the domical form comes out still more clearly in the top of the stair-turret. Each bay of both stages contains a long transomed window of two lights. The whole effect is most admirable; I do not know a more majestic composition of its own class.

Crewkerne is, in most respects, a grander church than Ilminster; but its tower will not bear comparison. This however partly arises from the arrangements of the church. At Ilminster the four arms of the cross are nearly of the same height, the difference being so small as scarcely to bear upon the proportions of the tower. At Crewkerne the nave is far higher than the choir, which I cannot but think an inexcusable fault in a cross church, and that one nearly of an uniform date. The result is that the tower from the west looks too low, from the east too slender; and it has not sufficient merit in other respects to counterbalance this original defect. The part which rises clear above the nave must, I suppose, be considered as forming one lofty stage, as it contains only one long two-light window; but at the centre of its height there is a set-off in the buttresses, a string along the face of the tower, somewhat like the band in the same position at Mudford, and a break in the window greater than an ordinary transom. The appearance is that of a window which has somehow or other broken through into a stage below its proper one. If I am not intruding on Mr. Ruskin's province, I would compare it to an unwelcome visitor who has thrust

his legs through the ceiling, while his body remains in the room overhead.

The double buttresses at Crewkerne finish, each in its own pinnacle, at a little distance from the angle, which certainly produces an effect of weakness. The like is the case with the angle-turret, which terminates in an array of small pinnacles, instead of a single spire or dome. Between these two splendid fabrics lies the little church of Kingston, which I have already mentioned as an example of the Iffley type, a nave and chancel with a tower between them. Plain and unpretending as is this little steeple, it exhibits the genuine Somersetshire feeling in its double buttresses away from the angle. Its staircase-turret is placed on the south side, near the east end, but it cannot be said to occupy a corner.

There is another central tower which I must mention, in the desecrated Priory church at Woodspring. The ground plan is very singular ; a nave and north aisle, a choir, now destroyed, and a central tower ; there are no transepts, but a lantern is formed by arches in the thickness of the wall. The tower itself is of the same class as Dunster and Othery, except that the angle-turret is wanting, and that the work generally is more elaborate. The character of the belfry-stage is unusual in Somerset, there being a single large window in each face, so far resembling Othery, but with no likeness whatever in the individual windows actually employed.

Of the noblest form of central towers I can only produce from Somersetshire a very unworthy representative, though as there are several grand churches in the county which I have as yet been unable to reach, I would fain hope some of them may contain specimens fit to

maintain the credit of Somerset in this respect also. The form I allude to is that in which the tower is supported by four equal polygonal turrets, one at each corner. This, when the tower rises from the ground, I must, maugre the malison of Mr. Ruskin, consider very inferior to the ordinary buttressed form ; but for a central tower, borne up by the four arms of a great cross church, it is surely the grandest that can be devised. Buttresses in this position never look natural ; they almost always, even at Ilminster, involve some awkward shift or other ; but the turrets rise from the centre with much less impropriety, seeming in some sort to be the external prolongation of the four great piers on which the tower is supported. No one, I think, can fail to recognise the infinite superiority of this arrangement who compares the great tower of Canterbury with that of Gloucester, or the smaller examples at Cricklade and Ashford with the extremely beautiful, but far inferior, erections at Wolverhampton and Melton Mowbray.

Of this form I can here produce nothing better than the tower of Bath Cathedral. I am far from entirely depreciating that church, which certainly possesses great majesty of effect both within and without ; but there are few buildings in which the architect seems so often to have gone wilfully wrong. The unusual proportion between the aisles and the clerestory was a bold experiment, and how far it may be thought to have succeeded is, to a great extent, a matter of taste ; but there really was no reason why the tower should not have been made square, or why its windows should have been set in square panels. Still, from any point where the peculiar shape is not very conspicuous, there is a good deal of dignity and justness of proportion about this steeple. But the addition of spires to the turrets

here and elsewhere has very much affected the general character of the building. I am by no means clear that the change was not an improvement; still it seems too hazardous an experiment to be altogether justifiable.

WEST FRONTS.

In those churches where the tower is central, scope is thereby given for a regular façade at the west end, which otherwise is in most cases sacrificed to the western tower. Now no one who has given much attention to our old churches, can have failed to remark that in no respect are they generally more defective than in this. No real architectural design is commonly extended to it; the naves and aisles are left, as it were, to finish themselves as they can: their terminations, in fact, remain a mere *end*, and do not aspire to the dignity of a *front*. This is seen very conspicuously in St. Giles', Northampton, and still more so even in a church in every other respect so magnificent as that of Stafford. Such cases as Felmersham and Berkeley are indeed very superior; but even here, though the terminations of the two naves are beautiful in the extreme, the ends of the aisles are entirely unworthy of the rest, and exclude anything like a regular architectural design. In the Perpendicular of Somerset we often find this blot removed. Certainly in many cases, even in Somerset, we find good opportunities thrown away. At Wedmore there is little pretence to a regular front, and at Dunster none at all; while at Axbridge, where there is a little more, it is greatly concealed by the parapets. But, on the other hand, even in such comparatively plain west ends as North Curry and Stoke St. Gregory, there is a real design, though a very simple one, and a degree of finish elsewhere unusual. Woodspring Priory has only the termination of a nave, (the single

aisle not reaching to the extreme west) but something more is attempted by the addition of turrets. Still the incongruity between its high gable and the depressed arch of its west window must have been fatal to its general effect. The west ends of Crewkerne and Yatton rise far above this standard; we have here genuine fronts, quite worthy of forming the entrance to any small cathedral or abbey. Crewkerne in fact at once suggests Bath as its fellow, and there can be little doubt as to which of the two fronts should claim our preference. Between Crewkerne and Yatton it is less easy to strike the balance. The general notion of both is the same; a west front without towers, with the natural terminations of the nave and aisles left undisguised, but with the gable of the nave flanked by polygonal turrets. Thus far the main elements are the same; but a more entire diversity is effected in their treatment than perhaps might have been considered possible. Thus at Yatton the turrets are hexagonal, and crowned with small spires; at Crewkerne they are octagonal and embattled, with vestiges of small pinnacles, like those on the angle-turrets of the tower. I cannot but think that their loss has been a gain; but the arrangement of Yatton is more dignified still. The pitch of the gable at Yatton is not satisfactory; it should have been either higher or lower; at Crewkerne it is very flat and embattled. This battlement is also carried along the ends of the aisles, while at Yatton they are far more elegantly finished with one of the elaborate open parapets of that district. At Yatton the ends of the aisles have more dignity given to them by being finished with small turrets at the angles supporting pinnacles, while at Crewkerne there is nothing but the common double buttress. Both have west windows as large as the space will allow; in neither perhaps is the tracery of the very first order; but that at

Crewkerne is decidedly preferable, as the heavy central mullion has a very awkward effect at Yatton. Both have large and magnificent western doorways, that at Crewkerne at once suggesting the portal of King's College Chapel. Either front is a most noble and magnificent design, of a character quite unsurpassed among our parochial edifices; indeed their bold and harmonious simplicity might read a lesson to several of our proudest cathedrals, including the stately fabric of Wells itself.

Of west fronts of other kinds I have hardly anything to say, as the two most remarkable, that last mentioned and St. Mary Redcliffe, hardly come within my direct province, as their main peculiarities are entirely owing to architects earlier than Perpendicular times.

GENERAL EXTERIORS.

From towers and fronts I must now proceed to the bodies of the churches. The subject of their external appearance I have to a certain extent forestalled in speaking of their general character. I there observed that the clerestory is by no means so universal in Somerset as in many other districts, even where the Perpendicular style is far less prevalent. We find it absent even in very large and magnificent churches, as Axbridge, Dunster, Wedmore, and Yeovil. I conceive this partly to arise from the predilection of the architects throughout the whole west of England and South Wales for various modifications of the coved or cradle roof. This necessarily involved an external high pitch; and it is of course only in structures on a very magnificent scale that sufficient elevation is afforded for both a high roof and a clerestory. That this was the cause I imagine is pretty clearly shown from the very slight appreciation of merely picturesque beauty shown by the Perpendicular architects in Somers-

setshire. It is not usual, when the clerestory is absent and the nave has a high roof, to find a covering of the same sort added to the aisles, so as to produce the effect of varied groupings among the numerous gables. Dunster is the only example which occurs to me on a large scale. There are smaller instances at Minehead, St. James in Taunton, Bishop's Hull, and Whitchurch, in which last case, as we have seen, the Perpendicular enlargement was conducted with a most unusual regard to the former character of the building. But even where the aisle has a high roof, it is often disguised with a parapet or battlement, as at Crowcombe and the two Lydiards; more frequently still does the high roof of the nave rise above aisles with a lean-to, finished with a parapet of various degrees of richness. This somewhat unpleasant contrast is conspicuous at Trull, Burrington, Portishead, Portbury, Churchill, St. Werburgh's at Bristol, and even in such stately fabrics as Temple in the same city, as Yeovil, Wedmore, and Axbridge. The peculiar arrangement in the choir of Bristol Cathedral is in a manner analogous, but, as we have seen, does not directly proceed from a similar cause.

Among churches without clerestories, I must not omit to mention the very remarkable edifice at Cannington. This is an uniform Perpendicular building, very short and very lofty; there is no constructive distinction between nave and chancel, within or without, except that the aisles do not run to the east end. A single external roof embraces nave, aisles, and chancel. The arrangement then is identical with that of some of the worst modern churches; and my first momentary impression was that the church was modern, or greatly modernized, but such is not the case. It is rather like Whiston in Northamptonshire, only with a steep roof. The general external effect is, of course, not good, but the height of the east end is magnificent.

When the clerestory is present, it is generally of moderate elevation, quite sufficient inside, but very frequently, as at Crewkerne and Stoke St. Gregory, precluded by the large parapet of the aisles from having its due effect without. It is not usually so thickly set with windows as is frequently the case in Perpendicular churches in other districts; the aisle is commonly much more "diaphanous" than the clerestory. Thus at Wrington, Yatton, Banwell, North Curry, Glastonbury, and Cheddar there is only a single window of moderate size in each bay, so that they are by no means thick together. At Crewkerne there are indeed two windows in each bay, but the immense width of the bays absolutely required it, and it in no degree approaches to the appearance of Newark and other churches where a similar arrangement is used. At St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, St. Cuthbert's, Wells, St. Stephen's, Bristol, and at Bruton and Martock, there is a single window in each bay of greater breadth, but still nothing at all out of the way. At St. Stephen's the clerestory is strangely enough concealed by a compass roof to the aisle, reversing the ordinary defect.

In the three great churches, however, we find the clerestory far more conspicuous. At St. Mary Redcliffe the clerestory is indeed much larger than is usual in churches of any kind, but I do not think that any one can call its size disproportionate either within or without. Within it certainly is not. At Bath the designer seems to have imitated Redcliffe without much discretion, and has produced a clerestory of decidedly disproportionate size, throwing the aisles into complete insignificance. The Redcliffe arrangement seems also copied in the choir of Christ Church, Hampshire. It is also to be found in an exaggerated form in Sherborne Minster, where the clerestory is decidedly the most important portion of the building, and occupies a still larger



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BRUTON CHURCH

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share of it than at Redcliffe. This is still more conspicuous within, owing to a cause which I shall mention when I come to speak of the internal architecture of the churches.

Bath Cathedral appears also to have aped Redcliffe to its own prejudice in another respect. It involves, I trust, no lack of respect for what, I suppose, we may safely call on the whole the most magnificent parish church in England, to say that the position of the tower and the narrowness of the transepts at Redcliffe are decided faults. A church of that size, and one which, in every other respect, affects the cathedral type, ought unquestionably to have exhibited the genuine cross form, and the predominant central tower. Next to that, a pair of western towers, like Llandaff, would have been desirable; next to that, one vast tower at the west end, like Boston or St. Michael's, Coventry; anything rather than the tower thrust into a corner, depriving the church of all outline, and throwing the remainder of the west front into the most ludicrous insignificance. But, the tower being banished to this strange place,—not, be it observed, by the fault of the Perpendicular architect,—it was thought good to make a wonderful display of height and narrowness in the transepts. In this case of Redcliffe the freak was comparatively harmless, both because the tower had been thus banished, and because the addition of transept aisles prevented the notion of narrowness from being pushed to an extreme. But our Bath friend again imitated Redcliffe with still less success; he made his transepts as narrow or narrower than his model, though there was to be a central tower, and no aisles to the transepts. Hence the narrowness is ludicrous without, and absolutely painful within, and that strange shape is given to the tower on which I have already commented.

I am inclined, on the whole, to set down the nave and
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aisles of Banwell as, externally, the most thoroughly beautiful I know among churches of its own kind—that is, churches of considerable size, which neither make any approach to cathedral character, nor yet exhibit the common parochial type on the exaggerated scale of Boston or Coventry. The proportions of the aisles and clerestory are absolutely perfect. I have hinted that the Perpendicular clerestories are, if anything, a little too low, and the windows a little too small. Banwell has hit the exact mean; its range of three-light windows with pointed arches is most stately. It surpasses both Wrington and Yatton in its proportions, and also in the pinnacles, which divide the bays of the clerestory, instead of merely rising from the parapet. Again, the turrets at the east end of the nave are extremely noble, and as the chancel in its roofs and character does not harmonize with the rest, it is a gain that the aisles are not continued beyond the chancel-arch, so that we are spared the lean-to roofs abutting against space, as in Wrington and other cases. I also prefer the porch rising to the full height of the aisle rather than the smaller one at Wrington. The only defect is the important one of the masonry, where we miss the fine ashlar of Wrington. On the whole, I have no doubt in assigning Banwell the first place in these respects; but Wrington, even in the body, comes so very near to it, and so infinitely surpasses Banwell and every other church of its class in its inimitable tower, that I must, on the whole, assign to it the highest rank among genuine parochial churches in Somersetshire, and, therefore, in England.

Yet I must here mention two very formidable rivals, Bruton and Martock. Wrington nave is, like so many others, cramped at both ends; an addition of a bay or two to its length would have been a decided improvement.

At Martock the nave is longer, having six bays, with a well developed clerestory ; there is also a much larger and finer chancel. But the tower, as I have mentioned, is very unworthy of the rest of the fabric ; and, even in the aisles and clerestory themselves, though increase of size produces an increase of general majesty, we do not find the same exquisite delicacy of treatment. The battlement, though it appears in a graceful and elaborate form, is a finish decidedly inferior to the straight pierced parapet of the northern type. And I am not sure that the break in the aisle, marking the presence of distinct chapels, is any improvement in external effect.

Bruton, with the exception of its modernized chancel, is certainly one of the best churches in the county. I have already mentioned its beautiful western tower ; I hardly know whether to find a fault or a beauty in the presence of a second smaller tower over the north porch. This erection is of a form intermediate between a belfry and a gateway tower, and, while it of course adds much variety and character to the outline, it manifestly hinders the due effect of the very fine clerestory to which I have already alluded. The aisle, especially on this north side, is quite unworthy of it. The clerestory has the pierced parapet on both sides, the aisle on the south side only.

CHANCELS, ETC.

I have already mentioned that the chancel, or part of it, is very often retained from an earlier building ; so that, as the earlier building was also, in most cases, smaller and less elaborate than its successor, comparatively mean chancels are attached to some of the most magnificent naves and towers, as is very conspicuously the case at Wrington. In any case the arrangement usually adopted of continuing

the aisles along a single bay of the chancel is one not calculated to give any great dignity to that portion of the church, which often remains somewhat disjointed and inharmonious, being prevented from assuming the form either of the distinct chapel-like chancel, or of the regular choir with aisles. The most interesting chancels are therefore those which contain portions of earlier work. At Ditchet is a beautiful Geometrical chancel, which the Perpendicular architects have endeavoured to bring into harmony with the rest of the church by the infelicitous expedient of an upper range of windows in the same wall. Bleadon also retains some pleasing work of the same æra. Martock has a grand high-roofed chancel, almost entirely remodelled in Perpendicular, but retaining, externally at least, a superb quintuplet of lancets. Within it is barbarously blocked by an incongruous reredos, a disfigurement which I observed in several other churches, as Burnham and Yeovil.

Of chancels essentially Perpendicular, the best specimens occur in the south. North Curry may be practically classed under that head, though a great proportion of its walling is of Decorated date; North Petherton and Langport are also above the average, but for a truly noble example of a chancel in the true Perpendicular style, we must go to Ilminster. I know no parish church which externally approaches nearer to the cathedral type, although neither choir nor transept is furnished with aisles. This appearance must be mainly owing to its glorious central lantern, but the choir forms no unimportant feature in the view from the north-east. It is of three bays, well buttressed and windowed, but offering nothing for especial comment; its beauty lies in general harmony of design and execution. We may however remark the vestry projecting below the east window, which is certainly a Somersetshire localism, as it

occurs also at North Petherton, Langport, and Kingsbury, and it clearly has been also the case at Crewkerne, although there the building itself has been destroyed. There is another at Hawkhurst in Kent.

Both at Ilminster and Crewkerne the north transept is the most enriched and elaborate portion of the church. At Ilminster, though more ornamented, I cannot consider it as rivalling the simpler beauty of the choir. A square spandril is not generally a desirable finish for a window, and I cannot but think that crocketting, as in the north front, is by no means a suitable enrichment for a gable. The similar view at Crewkerne, from the north-east, is very striking, but I cannot think it is equal to Ilminster. There is an affectation of irregularity about it which does not suit the Perpendicular style and low roof; nor is the effect improved by the actual presence of a high one in the choir itself. Regular aisles to the choir and transepts would have been effective one way; a thoroughly picturesque structure, with distinct chapels and apses, would have been equally so, another. At present neither effect is gained; it is irregular without being picturesque, and that while the whole character of the architecture cries for the strictest regularity of design. In detail and masonry, however, these portions of Crewkerne church are much the best that I have seen in the southern part of the county, and, except in the use of a heavy battlement instead of an elegant pierced parapet, they approach very nearly to the beauty of Wrington and Banwell. The work, however, in its general character, and especially in the forms of its windows, some of which are very broad, with excessively flat arches, struck me as not being strictly of a Somersetshire type. It rather reminded me of some of the best Perpendicular work elsewhere, as at St. Mary's in Oxford, at Fairford, and at Whiston and Brington

in Northamptonshire. But possibly the resemblance may only consist in the fact, that at Crewkerne we see some of the distinctive features of *late* Perpendicular work more clearly displayed than is usual in Somerset. I do not think any of the churches I mentioned have any windows of the extreme flatness of those in the transept at Crewkerne, where there is no pretence at a point at all, the arch being completely elliptical or three-centred; which of those two it is I leave to mathematicians to decide.

I may mention, as analogous to the additional care expended upon the north transept at Crewkerne and Ilminster, the great splendour bestowed upon the north aisle in the churches of Mark, Lympsham, and the two Brents, all lying near together, and the three last presenting a striking similarity. Importance is also often given to the north side by the presence of a turret, which sometimes receives great prominence; I have mentioned the little spire at Burrington; there is a similar one at Worle. It is however sometimes found on the south side, as at Minehead and Dunster; but the other is decidedly the more usual position. We have also seen the addition of a second tower on the north side at Bruton; in the somewhat similar case of Wedmore it occupies the south. All these manifest an inclination to have some secondary tower or spire besides the grand western or central one; and I only wonder that I have not come across any Somersetshire church exhibiting the peculiar arrangement of Purton and Wimborne Minster.

CROSS CHURCHES.

Crewkerne and Ilminster are decidedly the finest parochial cruciform churches which I have seen in Somersetshire; but there are some other very noble examples. Dunster is a very large and striking building, but, to say

nothing of its present miserable and disgraceful condition, there is something unsatisfactory in its original design. In so large a church, and that too one connected with a conventual establishment, we should certainly have looked for some approach to the architectural character of a minster, whereas it has decidedly less of that mysterious effect than either Crewkerne or Ilminster. There is nothing about it different from an ordinary parish church, except the enormous length of its western limb. This was apparently owing to the choir running considerably west of the tower; the rood-screen remains two bays down the constructive nave, and that this is its original position is shown by the staircase turret. The whole church is an example of opportunities thrown away; there is neither clerestory nor west front, and there is a general appearance of irregularity about it hardly pleasing in so large a church.

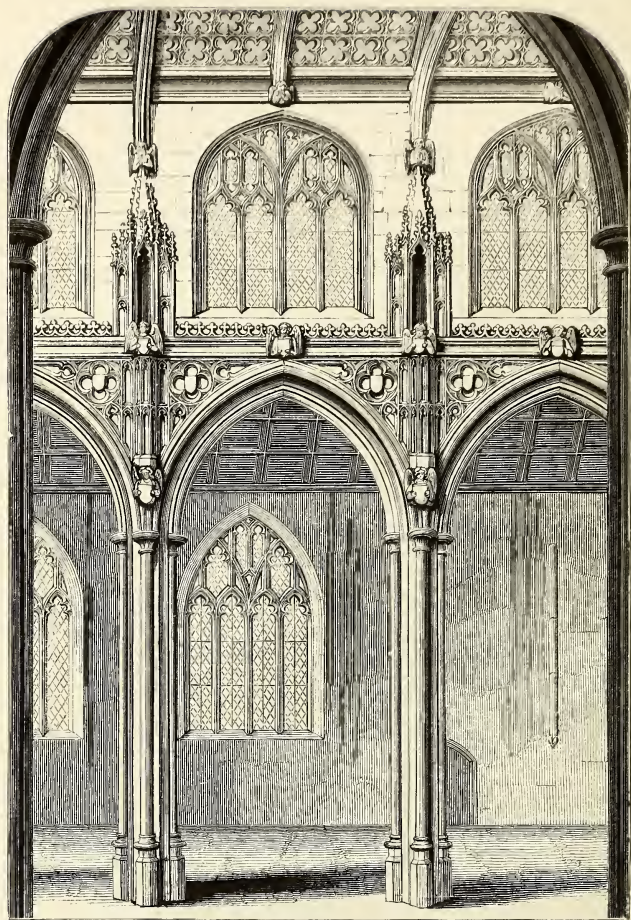
Ditcheat is its exact opposite; all its four limbs cluster round a massive central tower with the most exemplary regularity; the way in which the chancel is reduced to uniformity I have already mentioned. It is a handsome church, with a clerestory, and some approach to a west front; but it is rather spoiled by an enormously heavy battlement running all round.

Wedmore is a large and striking church, to some of whose features I have already alluded. It is very irregular, but in a different way from Dunster. The latter has the irregularity of a small picturesque church on an exaggerated scale; that of Wedmore is essentially the irregularity of a large building. On the south side the appearance is most singular. The tall and somewhat bare central tower rises from among a mass of buildings which seem to have no sort of connexion with each other. Some rather curiously arranged chapels and sacristies cluster around the chancel, but both

chancel and transept are thrown into utter insignificance by the group of structures attached to the south aisle. I have mentioned that the porch grows into something like a college gateway ; east of this, on the same line, is a large chapel, with enormously lofty windows, stretching east so as to join the transept, but projecting far in front of it. The west and north sides offer nothing very remarkable.

Another very fine cruciform church is that of Axbridge. It has, externally at least, no individual feature which can be compared to the grander portions of Ilminster and Crewkerne, but I am not sure whether it is not a more harmonious whole than either of them. And this, notwithstanding some palpable defects. A building of this class certainly wants a clerestory, and we feel the lack here more acutely than at Wedmore, from the very cause that this church is a compact whole, gathered closely around its predominant centre, and not, like Wedmore, a collection of unconnected fragments. The four main limbs have high roofs ; the aisles, with much the same height in the walls, have lean-to roofs, adorned on the south side with the pierced parapet. Hence, as the transepts project scarcely at all beyond the aisles, the distinction is left to be made almost entirely by means of the roofs, so that, especially on the south side, the gable of the transept has rather the air of a mere interruption to the horizontal line of the aisle than of a distinct portion of the church. Perhaps the effect rather resembles that of such churches as Fairford and Magor than of the complete and genuine cruciform structure. The extreme east end is here also unconnected, and unworthy of the rest of the building. Nevertheless, the general effect of the whole is both striking and satisfactory ; to the noble central tower I have already alluded.

Yeovil is a very large and fine church with transepts,



C. A. FREEMAN del.

G. JEWITT sc.

NAVE, MARTOCK CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

but its only tower being western, it can hardly claim the rank of a genuine cruciform church. It is, however, a magnificent building, and in its general effect singularly combines (of course on a considerably smaller scale) the distinctive features of the two principal churches in Bristol. Viewing its whole length, especially from the north side, so long a range of uniform Perpendicular work, with tall narrow transepts and western tower, can hardly fail to suggest the notion of St. Mary Redcliffe. On the other hand, in another important point, it resembles Bristol Cathedral. The clerestory is absent, or, to speak more truly, the aisles are the full height of the nave and choir. I mean that the positive height of the aisles is so great that there is nothing felt to be wanting, as in most cases where there is no clerestory. At Axbridge, for instance, a clerestory could be added to the nave; it might, or might not, be an improvement, but the proportions of the church would admit of it. At Yeovil nothing of the sort could be done; like Bristol, the building forms a regular design on another principle. The church is uniform throughout, and the walls are of the same height in aisle, choir, and transept. The effect of the arrangement, as at Bristol and Dorchester, is to produce a magnificent series of large and lofty windows. I need not say that here we have a large and stately choir; aisles are attached to its two western bays, but the two eastern stand free, forming a noble presbytery. The absence of a clerestory gives peculiar facilities for this arrangement. Of the tower I have already spoken; a low ancient building, now at least used as a school, is attached to its south-west angle. This is far from improving the appearance from that side; it makes the tower quasi-central, and suggests the notion of an aggregate of buildings like Llantwit or St.

Wollos at Newport, whereas the leading idea of Yeovil church is clearly that of the most perfect regularity. The best point of view is from the north-east.

Before I quit the subject of cruciform and quasi-cruciform churches, and therewith of Somersetshire exteriors generally, I must revert for a moment to the earlier type of church which preceded those which form my more immediate subject. I mentioned that in these cases a side tower was by no means unusual. Under these circumstances the church seems generally to be cruciform, the tower forming one of the transepts. This is the notion at Frome, but it comes out much more distinctly at Somerton and Stoke Hamdon. In the former, the tower becomes octagonal, as soon as it is clear of the aisle; in the latter, it is square throughout, and its belfry-stage is a beautiful specimen of Early English masonry. This whole church is, as a record of architectural changes,* one of the most interesting in Somerset, but it contains little or nothing illustrating the local Perpendicular. This position of the tower is by no means an unpleasing one, producing a varied and picturesque outline, and slightly sharing the effect of a real central tower. There is surely a strong affinity between the appearance of Somerton and of North Curry. Indeed, for a side tower, I think it by far the best position; better than a porch tower, which can hardly fail to be unconnected; far better than one terminating an aisle, which naturally suggests the idea of an

* It would be a still more important record of doctrinal changes, could we believe a piece of information which I received from its sextoness, namely, that "this church was built for the Roman Catholics, but was never occupied by them." The church is a Norman one, with Early English and Decorated alterations. Are we to suppose that, during so long a period, this parish was blest with unknown precursors of Wickliffe, whom ecclesiastical history has ungratefully forgotten to record?

unfinished west front with two towers. The Somerton arrangement indeed stands in the same relation to Exeter and Ottery which St. Mary Redcliffe bears to York and Beverley, that is, a tower might be conceived forming the other transept; but the Exeter plan is so unfamiliar, and, indeed, so grotesque, that it is not likely thus to present itself to the mind.

INTERIORS.

I now come to the second main portion of my subject, the interiors of the Somersetshire churches. The excellence of the local style is shown in the best interiors fully as much as in the towers, but, from some cause or other, first-rate interiors are by no means so usually met with as first-rate towers. Nevertheless they are decidedly common in proportion to their frequency in parochial work in most other parts of England. It is certainly by no means common to find the interior of the nave and aisles of a parish church forming a really grand architectural whole during the Early English and Decorated periods. Warmington, in Northamptonshire, is well known as a glorious exception; but, unless it be the nave of Berkeley, I am unable to provide it with a fellow. St. Mary's at Haverfordwest has indeed an arcade of perhaps unparalleled magnificence, but it is only one arcade; there is no other aisle to match it, and the clerestory and roof are of a later date. It is in the Perpendicular style, and, above all, in the Perpendicular of Somerset, that we first find the interiors of parochial churches systematically constructed so as to deserve the name of great architectural wholes. Elsewhere, and at an earlier period, the impression on entering a church is usually one of disappointment. The exterior may, by dint of a picturesque outline, or even of a certain kind of proportion,

produce a stately or elegant effect ; but the interior seldom exhibits any really great architectural *coup d'œil*. That picturesque effect, which is a fair external substitute for real artistic design, can hardly extend to the interior ; so that in many cases it is simply common-place and uninteresting ; in others it is a valuable repertory of architectural or ecclesiological curiosities, of individual portions, it may be, of extreme beauty, but the whole does not constitute one great work of art. The grand churches of Northamptonshire, even such buildings as Higham and Rushden and Oundle and Irthlingborough, can hardly claim a higher place ; such interiors as Islip and Fotheringhay exhibit the Perpendicular style, and some slight approach to its Somersetshire perfection. But with those whom I now address the case is widely different ; in your most typical parish churches, no less than in the grandest minsters, the exterior is but the husk and shell of the higher beauty which is in store within. And this, because both of them are works of art in the highest sense ; it is no mere picturesque outline, no mere collection of interesting details, which gives their charm to the magnificent naves of Taunton and Bruton and Martock and Wrington, and perhaps still more perfect in its own kind, though of a decidedly inferior kind, the lofty, and spacious, and thoroughly harmonious church of Yeovil. Here we do not immediately note down some individual capital or window which attracts our attention ; the eye is not drawn away to contemplate a font of singular design or sedilia of unusual arrangement ; the most gorgeous display of monumental splendour is postponed for subsequent and secondary consideration ; it is the real triumph of the noblest of arts which rivets the attention ; it is the one grand and harmonious whole which lifts the mind in admiration of an effect as perfect in its own way, as

truly the work of real design and artistic genius, as Cologne or Winchester or St. Ouen's. The graceful arches rise from the tall and slender columns, with just as much connexion as Continuous effect requires, just enough distinction to hinder the ascent from being too painfully rapid.* Above, the windows of the clerestory agreeably relieve the recesses of the massive timber roof, and unite it into one whole with the arcades beneath. The roof itself, borne on shafts rising uninterruptedly from the ground, is proclaimed as no botch or afterthought, but an essential portion of the great design ; or else it rests on the more elaborate support of angels and niches, once exhibiting the choicest display of the subsidiary arts. The stone vault alone is wanting to rank such piles with cathedrals and mitred abbeys ; it is, however, represented in the main body by its noblest substitutes, and its own splendours are reserved for the western belfry or the central lantern. Here, supported on its four lofty arms, it forms the crown of the whole edifice ; there, the soaring panelled arch, the spreading fan tracery beyond, the tall and wide western window finishing the whole vista, make us feel that the stately towers of Wrington and Axbridge and Kingsbury are but the beacons to guide us to the still higher splendours which are reserved for those who shall tread within the consecrated walls.

I do not feel that I am drawing an ideal picture, because it is only in a very few instances that it is realized. Of course such magnificence, though less rare than elsewhere, is still rare, even in Somerset ; but the few first-rate naves (even without counting Redcliffe and Sherborne, as belonging to a higher class of buildings) do really merit almost any amount of commendation which can be bestowed

* See History of Architecture, p. 389.

on them. Among these, I think, we must, on the whole, give the first place to Martock, though my old favourite Wrington, decidedly superior without, forms a very formidable rival within.

In my paper of last year I spoke of the distinguishing and characteristic merit of Somersetshire work, as consisting in the combination of the unity and grandeur peculiar to the Perpendicular style, with much of the delicacy and purity of detail more commonly distinctive of the earlier styles. I also referred to St. Mary Redcliffe as exhibiting this character in its highest perfection, and as having probably been the model after which the smaller edifices were designed. But we must look for the germs of the local Perpendicular style at a much earlier period than this. We can trace them up to an early stage of the Lancet style. Somersetshire does indeed contain examples of a noble variety of that style quite alien from our present purpose, but of which I shall hope to treat on some other occasion, and to show its influence on other parts of our island, by tracing the relation in which Wells and Glastonbury stand to Llandaff and St. David's.* But Somersetshire contains at least one noble example of an Early Gothic interior of widely different character, and in which, I think, we may fairly recognize the first parent of the local Continuous. Every one knows the superb church of St. Cuthbert at Wells, with its magnificent Early English arcades and its Perpendicular clerestory superadded. Now here it requires a technical eye to see that it is superadded; the Early work has quite the general effect of the ordinary Perpendicular of the county; the immensely tall shafts are utterly unlike the generality of Early English pillars, and especially unlike those in the neighbouring

* See History and Antiquities of St. David's, p. 64.

cathedral. The Early English arcades of the nave do not seem to differ more widely from the Perpendicular ones of the choir and side chapels than the latter do from one another. The general effect is the same throughout.

Coming on further, the Decorated work in Bristol Cathedral is another step towards the local Perpendicular. It is intensely Continuous; indeed it is so to an exaggerated extent, which the Perpendicular builders did not generally imitate. We must take it in connexion with the Decorated work at North Curry and Frome. In these cases the imposts of the piers are continuous; the mouldings, among which the wave-moulding is predominant, being carried uninterruptedly along pier and arch, unbroken by any shaft or capital. At Bristol, the pier itself is of this character, only the members which are attached as vaulting-shafts are provided with capitals. But no arrangement can be more thoroughly Continuous; and this is the more remarkable, as the tracery is rather behind-hand in its development, whereas generally we find the tracery very far in advance of the arcades.

The choir of Bristol, from its very small elevation in comparison with its width, and from the absence of a clerestory, has a general effect of massiveness, which in a Gothic church is somewhat oppressive. But looking directly across the choir, it is at once seen that the arcades taken alone have an extraordinarily light and soaring appearance. The bays are narrow, the piers slender and lofty, the arches wonderfully acute. This last feature indeed is caused by the peculiar arrangements of the roof, and is not to be found in either the earlier or the later examples with which we have compared it. But the general notion of the arcade is one which may claim very close relationship with the Perpendicular of Wrington and St. Stephen's; and

I have always greatly admired the skill displayed by the architect in its adoption. The proportions of the Romanesque church on whose foundations he built forbade any great positive elevation, or any general effect of lightness. He judiciously threw his whole strength into this particular feature, and worked out this wonderful effect of loftiness in the direct side view, to the sacrifice of everything else. Had the side elevation been cut up into arcade, triforium, and clerestory, or even into arcade and clerestory only, the necessary shortness of the piers would have exiled the notion of height from the only part in which it could take refuge, and have left it no place in the whole building. Indeed the whole cathedral is one to which justice has never been done either in an æsthetical or an historical point of view.

If then we trace up the local Perpendicular to an earlier tradition, carried on through the Early English and Decorated churches which I have mentioned, and attaining its complete perfection in the transepts of St. Mary Redcliffe, erected at the very turning point from Flowing to Perpendicular, we may easily understand the peculiar character of its fully developed form. The Early style, to a great extent, forestalled the Continuous; therefore the Continuous, not appearing as something utterly strange and new, retained a good many of the features of the Early.

Among these features I reckon the constant use of round, and very frequently of flowered, capitals, the continual occurrence of the wave-moulding in various positions, and the peculiar and very beautiful variety of Perpendicular tracery so commonly met with, compounded of the Alternate and Supermullioned forms.* I do not say that none of these features are to be found out of Somersetshire—it occurs

* See Essay on Window Tracery, p. 191 et seqq.

at once that the round flowered capital occurs in the vaulting-shafts of Winchester Cathedral,—but I think I may safely say that they are rare, except in this county and in districts subject to its influence. The Perpendicular of the midland counties is decidedly different; the capitals are usually octagonal, and not flowered; the sections of piers and arch-mouldings, especially the latter, seldom resemble what we find in Somersetshire; and the beautiful tracery of the Somersetshire windows is almost entirely unknown. Market Harborough, Oadby, Great Claybrook, Narborough, Whiston, Islip, and Fotheringhay, all in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, have very good Perpendicular interiors; but both in composition and detail they differ widely from the Somersetshire specimens, and moreover differ much more widely among themselves than the latter do. And, to come nearer, the Perpendicular even of Gloucestershire, except in some of the southern parts where Bristol influence is at work, is widely different from that of Somerset; the Perpendicular parts of Gloucester Cathedral are clearly not of the same class as Redcliffe and Sherborne; nor does Cirencester present any marked resemblance to the great Somersetshire parish churches. Less elaborate buildings, as Dursley and even Northleach, differ still more widely from Somersetshire churches of the second order. In few of them is the Perpendicular notion so fully carried out; in still fewer do we find the same retention of earlier details.

PIERS AND ARCHES.

Nowhere is a local impress in architecture more easily to be recognized than in the pillars of the Somersetshire churches; one uniform section runs through the whole, any deviation from which is at once noted as an exception.

The idea of nearly all is a lozenge with attached shafts ; in a vast majority of cases this assumes the form of a hollow lozenge with a shaft attached to each of the cardinal points ; in some of the richer examples, as Wrington, Yatton, and St. Stephen's, smaller shafts are inserted in the hollows of the lozenge, making a cluster of eight. In another variety the lozenge has not a mere hollow, but the space between the shafts is occupied by a wave moulding. This occurs in four churches which I have already mentioned as closely resembling each other in various points, the two Brents, Lympsham, and Mark, as also in the more distant ones of Carhampton and St. Decuman's.

The capitals, as I before said, are usually round, and often flowered. In the latter case the form is very elegant, but, when floriation is absent, I cannot consider the round section as any gain, especially in the rather rude shape which it often assumes in the less elaborate churches. A very beautiful variety is when the capitals take the shape of angels bearing shields or scrolls. This is most common in the northern district, but it also occurs in St. Mary Magdalen at Taunton.

In the arches, the mouldings of the piers are generally continued; the hollow or other moulding of the lozenge runs on uninterruptedly, while the shafts are carried up in the form of round bowtells, which, as their position demands, are finished off with an ogee fillet.

This is the typical pier and arch ; it is of course subject to exceptions. These are not uncommon in the section of the capital, but much less so in that of the pier itself. The latter, in almost all cases, retains the lozenge form under some modification or other ; the plain octagonal pillar and the elongated mullion-shaped cluster hardly occur. At Crewkerne they are of a very unusual and elaborate sec-

tion, but still the lozenge form has by no means completely vanished.

As the section of the piers is the most prevalent of the Somersetshire characteristics, so it is the least distinctive ; the other points are seldom met with elsewhere, while this lozenge section frequently is. For instance, the section of the piers in St. Mary's at Oxford is only a more elaborate form of that of Wrington and St. Stephen's ; but as soon as we reach the capitals and arch-mouldings, the resemblance vanishes. The fact is, that what elsewhere is one not uncommon form among others, becomes in Somersetshire nearly universal.

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Exceptions are more common in the capitals. The departure from ordinary practice generally consists in carrying the abacus all round the pier, instead of leaving the sides of the lozenge to be continued uninterruptedly in the arch. Sometimes, as at Mark, Wedmore, Dunster, and St. Decuman's, the capitals follow the section of the pier, (whether the usual one or any other) or some slight modification of it, as at Trull. In others, all the shafts are gathered together under one lozenge-shaped capital ; this, which I believe is a Devonshire custom, occurs in a rude form in the choir of Dunster, and in a very elaborate one at Lydiard St. Lawrence. It is a form well adapted to render the capital a beautiful individual feature, but it is one completely destructive of all Continuous effect. Octagonal capitals to individual members of the cluster are by no means common, but they also occur in some parts of Dunster.

In the cases where a more elaborate section of the pier is employed, some difference necessarily follows in the mouldings of the arch. Some mouldings necessarily rise from the subordinate shafts, and even those rising from the principal

ones are often less strictly a mere continuation of the latter, the large bowtell being often cut up into several smaller members. They still however adhere to the main rule, that the principal hollows of the pier be continued uninterruptedly in the arch, and that the principal projections be represented, but with the interposition of a capital.

The proportions of the piers and arches are very various; but they depend less upon the presence or absence of the clerestory than might have been expected. This is because the height of the clerestory is, as we shall presently see, more commonly taken out of the roof than out of the arcades. The general tendency however is to a rather tall pier, and most commonly to a rather narrow arch, as at Wrington, Yatton, and St. Stephen's. At Yeovil, of course, the absence of the clerestory, or more truly the height of the aisles, introduces a still more lofty pier. Sometimes, however, the arches are very broad; thus at Crewkerne, though the pillars are extremely lofty, the arches are so wide, that a length of nave which would commonly have been divided into five bays, here contains only three. The four-centred arch is common enough in subordinate positions, as in the side arches of chancels, but it is not usual in the main arcades. Bath Abbey, as we all know, is, for a special reason,* an exception. Four-centred arches also occur in the naves of Taunton and Bruton, but though of a variety of that shape perhaps more ungraceful in itself, they seem better suited to enter into the general composition.

CLERESTORIES AND ROOFS.

I said just now that the height of the clerestory was generally taken out of the roof, not out of the arcades. I mean that, when the clerestory is absent, the nave has

* See History of Architecture, p. 351.

generally a high-pitched roof ; when it is present, a low one. Thus the actual height of the whole church externally, and that of the aisles both inside and out, may be identical in two churches following the two different arrangements.

When the roof is low, that is, when there is a clerestory, we generally find exceedingly fine tie-beamed roofs, as at Martock, Somerton, Wrington, Taunton, Bruton, and, above all, St. Cuthbert's, which drips with foliations, almost like the nave of St. David's. When the roof is high, different forms of the cradle roof occur. This is the local roof of Somersetshire and the West of England in general ; and I would impress on the minds of all who are concerned in such matters, the necessity of carefully preserving this noble feature, which, in too many so-called restorations, I have found destroyed ; I may especially mention a bungling substitute which I found at Trent. Would that the opposite example of Banwell were followed throughout the county. This sort of roof has this advantage, that it can be made of any degree of plainness or richness, and, still more, that it allows any amount of decoration to be superadded to an originally plain design. We may have merely the arched rafters, with or without some ornament where they cross the horizontal pieces, or we may cover them with a ceiling of wood, which again may be panelled and painted to any amount of gorgeousness. Examples of all these different stages may be found in different churches. Queen Camel is a good study ; there is a fine tie-beam roof in the nave, and an equally good coved one in the chancel ; both increase in richness over the rood-loft and the altar respectively.

The form of the arch employed in these roofs is very various ; pointed, elliptical, semicircular ; the latter is the

most common, and I decidedly prefer it. Cannington, however, is a fine specimen of the pointed form.

The tie-beam roof is, as far as I remember, confined to the churches which have the clerestory, but the reverse rule will not hold good, as is shown by the cases of Yatton, Banwell, and Congresbury; but these three lie so close together that this is probably a localism within a localism.

I must here not omit to mention some rich roofs of later date, which seem to be a cinque-cento variety of the old coved roof. That of the nave of Bath Abbey is well known; but finer ones, to my mind, with tracery, pendants, etc., occur at East Brent and Axbridge, and even in the poor little church of Biddesham. That at Axbridge bears the date of 1636.

The ordinary arrangement of the clerestory windows I have already considered; I have now to speak of the connexion of the clerestory with the roof and the arcades. To bring an elevation into complete harmony, the vertical division into bays, and the horizontal division into arcade, clerestory, and triforium, (if there be any,) should both be marked in the decorative construction. There should at least be a string running over the arches; and the clerestory should be divided by shafts supporting the roof, either rising direct from the ground, or corbelled off over the piers. Where these are not found, as at Long Sutton and St. John's at Glastonbury, the interior has an unfinished look, and can hardly aspire to the name of an architectural design. When they occur, a spandril is formed by the pier arch and the roof shafts, and a further spandril is left between the roof and the clerestory window. To fill these up is a further development.

Two principal forms of vertical division occur in the great Somersetshire churches. At Wrington and Yatton

we find the most perfect of all, a shaft forming a member of the pier carried up straight from the ground. This is the more remarkable at Yatton, as its coved roof did not require any roof-shafts at all; they are clearly added wholly for the improvement of the general effect. And I think we may fairly add St. Cuthbert's; the shafts, of course, cannot rise from the ground, but they somehow look as if the designer would have made them do so, had he planned the church from its foundations.

In the other variety no shafts rise from the ground; but a niche is placed between each bay of the clerestory, supported by a shaft corbelled off above the pillars; the same figure, usually an angel, serves for a finial to the niche, and for a corbel to the roof. This confusion is clearly a mistake in decorative construction,* and, together with a certain want of simplicity in the whole, must make us consider this form abstractedly inferior to the other. Nevertheless it is one of the most gorgeous magnificence, and it will be observed that it is very nearly identical with that of the splendid nave of St. Mary's in Oxford, the chief difference being that the latter has no shaft below the niche, a point on which the advantage lies on the side of the Somersetshire examples. Of these the grandest is Martock, but the same plan is also followed at Taunton and Bruton, which resemble each other in so many points.

Of the means of filling up spandrils, the most natural is by figures similar to those which are used in the spandrils of doorways, or by other analogous processes. Of these there is an early example in the choir at Ely, and they seem so natural a development from the figures often inserted in the same position in Early Gothic buildings, that one wonders they are not more commonly met with in

* See History of St. David's.

Perpendicular work. Martock is the only strictly parochial Somersetshire example with which I am prepared. Here the design is one of singular magnificence ; the spandril patterns are very elaborate, the string above the arches has a crest of Tudor flowers, and angels appear as a sort of keystones.

There is also an extremely local practice, which looks like an attempt to bring the roof and clerestory into some degree of that connexion with each other which the vault alone can completely effect. Both at Wrington and Banwell a trefoil arch is thrown across from the capitals under the roof, the rear-arch of the clerestory window fitting into its upper foil. It has quite the aspect of an arch traced out for vaulting, yet such could hardly have been its intention. In the aisles of Yatton, and the nave of Congresbury, we find arches nearly similarly employed, and the spandrils filled up with panelling, which probably was the intention in the others also, unless indeed a *timber* vault was at any time contemplated.

Between Wrington and Martock must lie the rivalry for the palm of superior internal beauty. The greater size of Martock,—Wrington, as I said, being decidedly too short,—gives it an unquestioned superiority in general effect ; taking bay against bay, the case is not quite so clear. The general notion of Wrington is of a higher class ; it has more of simplicity and harmony, its pillars are more elaborately clustered, its capitals are richer ; while Martock suffers a little from its clerestory seeming comparatively bare between the extraordinary splendour of its arcades and its roof. Still there is such a magnificence about the latter as to disarm all criticism, and, I think, on the whole, to establish the claim of Martock to the first place among the strictly parochial interiors of the county.

The charge of possessing a clerestory unworthy of the arcades which support it, which I have brought to a certain extent against Martock, is far more applicable to St. Stephen's in Bristol. The arcades, taken alone, are, both in proportion and detail, some of the most beautiful I know ; but instead of the due horizontal and vertical divisions, we have the clerestory windows recessed from the wall, the sill being brought down to the arch, so as to leave a sort of pilaster between. If the church were vaulted, and the blank part of the recessed space panelled, it might be tolerable, but at present the effect is decidedly displeasing.

And now for a few words on the interiors of the three great churches, Redcliffe, Sherborne, and Bath. For the first, words would fail to do justice to that noble vista, exhibiting, as it does, the most perfect form of the art carried out with a degree of individual merit which approaches to faultlessness. And yet no one can fail to recognize here the genuine local style, only carried out with more elaboration in detail, and with the changes in proportion rendered necessary by the addition of vaulting. The proportion of pier, arch, and clerestory is perfect ; the clerestory is, appropriately, somewhat larger than in the smaller buildings ; and from this cause, as well as from the addition of vaulting, the piers are rather less slender than at Yatton or St. Stephen's. In the nave, the quasi-triforium space is panelled, as at St. Michael's, Coventry ; in the transepts there is an ornamented spandril, as at Martock ; a preferable arrangement, as the lines of panelling do not rise well from the convex surface of the arch. The arcade of the transept and the clerestory of the nave would produce absolute perfection.

The presbytery of Sherborne is very like Redcliffe, and
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yet very unlike it. Nothing can at first sight seem more dissimilar than the soaring clusters of Redcliffe and the huge masses of wall which divide the arches at Sherborne. Yet a little consideration will show that the style of the two is essentially the same, and even that the leading idea is the same, the differences being occasioned by the respective circumstances of the two churches. Redcliffe was a Perpendicular church erected from the ground; Sherborne was a remodelling of an earlier Romanesque minster. The vast piers of its predecessor probably lurk beneath the casing of shafts and mouldings with which the art of later days has enveloped them. They preserve their old height and their own circumference, or probably a still greater one than of old. But such piers as these could never be made part of a true Continuous Gothic range. The architect clearly felt this; he attempted no arcade; he made the roof and its supports the main feature, and thrust the arches behind them, not so much a continued range, as separate gateways attached by responds to the vast masses which bear up the roof. The vault springs from a shaft rising from the ground; the panelled rear-arch of the window also rises from the ground; everything is concentrated on the wall and the roof; the arches, timidly retiring, are only one degree more important than those which open into the side chapels of King's College. Hence the gigantic clerestory, in estimating which we must also remember that the old triforium had to be swallowed up. The triforium space is, to my mind, better treated than in the nave of Redcliffe; certainly it is better adapted to the leading idea of the elevation.

The nave of Sherborne is very inferior to the presbytery. The elevation consists of two parts utterly unconnected

with each other. The arcade, in utter contrast to the presbytery, is so very uninterrupted that it has no connexion or reference whatever to the upper portion; panelled arches also, in this position, seem to me a mistake, nor am I provided with any other Somersetshire example. But the clerestory alone is most noble, and exhibits exactly the same feeling as that in the presbytery.

I will extend that remark to the choir of Bath Abbey. After the very ingenious defence of that cathedral made at our last Annual Meeting by one much better conversant with the building than myself, I must be very cautious in my criticisms; but I cannot bring myself to admire the low piers and broad arches, with their enormous mouldings, so completely deserting the multiplying for the magnifying principle. But the grand clerestory windows, fitting into the magnificent fan vault, are noble in the extreme, notwithstanding a certain poverty of detail. The vertical division, lost in the nave of Sherborne, is here fully brought out by shafts with angel capitals supporting the vault.

BELFRY AND CHANCEL ARCHES, ETC.

Those arches which do not form part of continuous arcades, and those which are in less conspicuous positions of the churches, sometimes resemble, but more frequently differ from, the main arcades of the nave. Subordinate arches, as those leading into small chapels, or from aisles into transepts, are very frequently segmental or four-centered; they are also often panelled, or furnished with discontinuous imposts. The great transverse arches, the chancel and belfry arches, cannot fail to be important features; but the same circumstances which detract from the importance of the chancel in the Somersetshire churches,

while they imply the presence of the chancel arch, necessarily diminish from its importance. It is often low, and generally disproportionately broad, and with insufficient responds. At Huntspill, for instance, the arcade is continued uninterruptedly into the chancel, and the chancel arch springs from shafts corbelled off above it. In others again, as at North Petherton, one pier of the ordinary range may be seen throwing out arches in four different directions, which is never pleasing. In others there are responds with continuous imposts, or the arch is panelled, as at Weston Zoyland.

This last remark I may extend to the western belfry-arches also, but they are features of far greater importance and beauty than the chancel arches. Indeed it is clear that on no part of the church was greater attention displayed. Few architectural displays are more magnificent than a panelled arch of this kind, rather narrow, with responds of a vast height, and the space beyond vaulted with fan tracery. This is seen in all its splendour at Wrington, Long Sutton, and, above all, Kingsbury Episcopi, where the arch is double, and there is a magnificent display of niches on each side of it. The vaulting is usually, but not invariably, of the fan form; in one instance, Castle Cary, I found fan tracery wrought in wood.

In cross churches the chancel and belfry arches are brought together as members of the central lantern. Of this glorious feature Somersetshire possesses some exceedingly fine examples. Sometimes, indeed, as at Yatton and Wedmore, we find the small incongruous arches of an earlier church; but Ilminster, Crewkerne, Dunster, and Axbridge, all possess tall and stately Perpendicular lanterns. Among

them the tower of Ilminster retains its precedence within as well as without. The soffits of the four arches are panelled, but they are connected by a series of tall shafts with round capitals, almost, Perpendicular though they be, calling to mind the lantern of Merton College Chapel. They are crowned by a noble dome of fan tracery. Such is also the case at Axbridge; but the arches there are somewhat plainer, more resembling those usual in the nave arcades. Crewkerne and Dunster are of inferior character, and the latter loses much of its beauty as a lantern, much as the church gains in point of interest, by the Norman arch remaining immediately to the west of it.

I have now done with architecture, and my scheme excludes ecclesiology; nevertheless, I cannot restrain one passing word of admiration for the two forms of pulpit common in this county,—the stone ones of Perpendicular date in the north, and those of wood in the cinque-cento style in the south. Still less can I omit the magnificent rood-lofts, more closely connected as they are with strictly architectural considerations, as giving more scope to the introduction of those side turrets which often become important architectural features.

I have now concluded two main branches of my subject; the exteriors and the interiors of the Perpendicular churches of Somerset. A third still remains, the relation of Somersetshire architecture to that of other parts of the kingdom. The imitations of it in South Wales I have often alluded to, both in these papers and elsewhere, and I shall hope to work out this branch more fully. But this is only part of the subject; I should wish diligently to

compare Somersetshire work with [what occurs in the bordering districts of Devon, Wilts, and Dorset. It would be also desirable to compare it with the other great land of Perpendicular, East Anglia, of which I know personally next to nothing, but where, from all I can gather, the style must assume a very different form. Whether I can make all these investigations before your next Annual Meeting is very doubtful; but I trust, that if not at that, at least at some subsequent one, I may be able to put so necessary a finish to the examination of a subject which, what with journeying, drawing, and writing, has been the business of many hours, which I am by no means inclined to regret as either unpleasantly or unprofitably spent.

On the Perpendicular Towers of Somerset.

BY THE REV. F. WARRE.

OF all the varied beauties of the county we inhabit, well worthy as it is of its Celtic name, which Hearne translates "the laughing summer field," none perhaps is more striking to the eye of the traveller, or more essentially connected in the mind of the native with its scenery, than the church towers,—Dundry crowning the peak of its lofty hill; Backwell relieved by the wooded side of Mendip; Hutton nestling among its elms; Yatton, Brent, Lympsham, Bridgwater, North Curry, Lyng, the two splendid towers of Taunton, Norton, Bradford, and Wellington, cannot fail to attract the notice of every passenger by the Bristol and Exeter Railway, while to the native who meets with them, now backed by the hill side, now breaking the level monotony of wide-stretched moor, now buried among the dark green foliage of surrounding elms, or rising in calm majesty amidst undulating corn-fields and richly verdant meadows,—they become as much a part of the scenery, which, perhaps without his knowing it, is almost necessary to his comfort, as the hills, fields, and meadows themselves; and if his thoughts lead him deeper than mere impressions, he cannot but confess that they are not only calculated to

raise his mind to higher and holier things than those of this world, but are also proofs of the gratitude of those who erected them to that Almighty Being, who has given to the inhabitants of this favoured district all things richly to enjoy.

Some of these beautiful edifices are no doubt of early date, but by far the greater number are of that style which Rickman has called Perpendicular; and of these the majority are comparatively of late date in the style, having been built or modernized in the reigns of the two first monarchs of the Tudor dynasty, though no doubt many of them are somewhat earlier. The question has often been asked—what was there in the circumstances of the times, to account for the great move in church building, which evidently took place between the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII.? Nor, as far as I am aware, has any satisfactory answer been given to it. No doubt the splendid simplicity of the works of Edington and Wykeham gave a spur to the genius of Wainflete, and the builder of King's College Chapel; but still the circumstances of the nation at that time, occupied as it was by foreign wars and domestic commotions, do not seem to have been such as were likely to produce such works as these; nor can the local tradition, that these towers were built by Henry VII., out of gratitude for the services of the faithful West to the Lancastrian cause, be admitted as satisfactory,—that selfish and calculating monarch being more busily engaged in filling his own coffers, by the aid of such men as Empson and Dudley, than in expending vast sums in works of piety, though that elaborate specimen of stone panel work, his chapel at Westminster, is no doubt an exception.

It has always appeared to me that a more satisfactory solution of the difficulty might be found in the pious fore-

sight of the Church herself. The Romish establishment had been gradually losing its hold upon the affections of the people, even from the time of Richard II., when, under the patronage of John of Gaunt, Wickcliffe preached Reformation, and endeavoured to give the Scriptures to the laity. The grasping avarice of Henry VII., and the extortion of which he was guilty, gave little hope that church property might long be respected; and might not those sagacious men, who at that time directed the expenditure of the revenues of the church, have read in the signs of the times a true warning of the fate which hung over the Romish establishment, and actually befel it in the following reign; and, by building these exquisite towers, have endeavoured to preserve to the church that part of its wealth which was available for the purpose, and being in the shape of money was in greater danger of secularization from the rapacity of the crown than their landed property, though how little even that was secure from the unbounded avarice and despotic power of Henry VIII., the fate of the monastic establishments but too clearly proves. But whatever was the cause of their erection, there they stand, the ornament and pride of the county, which a native, whose eye is accustomed to them, would probably not wish to exchange for the finest Early English Decorated steeples that ever pointed to heaven.

But however much we may admire them, still if we would be really archaeologists, and not mere antiquaries, it is our part not only to know and to admire the works of by-gone generations, but also to reason on them,—not merely to learn these things as sources of amusement, or even as subjects of curious investigation, but as things of practical utility, the knowledge of which may be productive of improvement to modern art; and though I am

not one of those enthusiasts who think that the time may come when the best decorated buildings will be thought only good specimens of transition work, or, on the other hand, that the architects of the fourteenth century had attained to absolute perfection,—still, if by criticising the construction of these beautiful towers, I may, in a very humble degree, help to induce architects to take for their models the edifices of a time when the principles of Gothic architecture were more fully and correctly developed than they have ever been before or since; and by shewing that they are beautiful, not on account of, but in spite of, the principles on which they are built, help in some measure to check the taste for Perpendicular architecture, I may, perhaps, hope to prevent the perpetration of some outrages on good taste; for to educe what is beautiful from faulty principles, requires an amount of talent which, though these men certainly possessed it, falls to the lot of very few; and though a close imitation of a beautiful work will probably itself be beautiful, still the attempt to build an original Perpendicular tower, too often, as far as I can judge, ends in producing an unsightly, though, it may be, elaborate, and expensive failure.

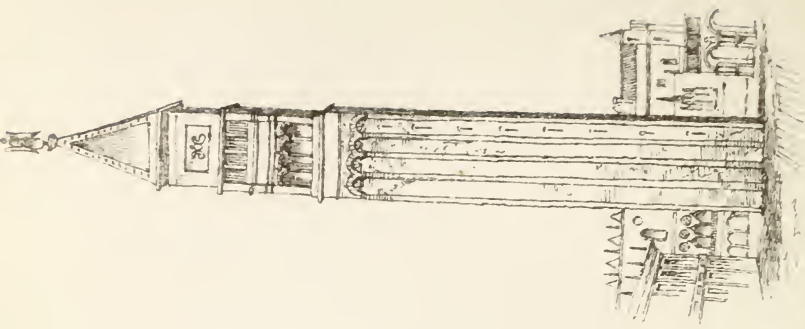
Now I am not a professional architect, and cannot but feel that I am presumptuously intruding on the province of other persons in venturing to read this paper; but trusting to their kindness to excuse my want of technical knowledge, and to that of the audience at large, for my deficiencies of taste and judgment, I will proceed with my subject.

That excellent architectural antiquary and very learned mathematician, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, lays down the following principles as essential to complete Gothic architecture,—frame-work, lateral continuity, or wall work, spire-growth, and tracery,—of which the three first



W. F. Elliot, Esq. del.

West Mankton.



The Campanile, St. Mark's, Minn.

appear particularly to apply to towers; and if he be right, it follows that, so far as any building is deficient in these points, by so much it is defective as a Gothic design; and what I shall endeavour to shew is, that as there was a gradually increasing recognition and development of these great principles, from the Romanesque to the Decorated, so a gradual neglect of them took place from that period to the end of the reign of Henry VIII., and that our later towers, commonly known as Henry VII. towers, are in fact as completely post-Gothic buildings as those German edifices to which the learned Professor applies that term. The accompanying plates, which are intended to illustrate this, represent a Venetian campanile and five Somersetshire Perpendicular towers,—West Monkton, Wrington, Wellington, Bishop's Lydeard, and St. Mary's, Taunton.

Now it will, I presume, be readily allowed that unity of design is essentially necessary to the perfection of a Gothic tower;—I mean, that if any part of the building can be removed without injury to the general plan, it is clearly an excrescence; and though this excrescence may be in itself beautiful, it is a faulty principle for any important part of a building to be independent of the other parts, or, in other words, there should not be a pile of independent buildings one upon another, instead of one building standing on a sufficient base, and rising naturally as it were from it, continuously, and without break; and it is to produce this unity of design that the principles above mentioned are absolutely necessary in the construction of a tower.

That they are necessary will, I think, appear from a slight inspection of the campanile, which, however beautiful it may be as a campanile, is certainly the very reverse of what a Gothic tower ought to be. It has no defined base,

but rises at once from the ground like an ancient Doric column. It has no frame-work, except its own outline against the sky. Its lateral continuity is destroyed by the fluting, and it is a square pier, or a shaft which, according to its size and the material of which it is composed, might serve for a thousand other purposes. Owing to the absence of frame-work, there is no necessary connection between its parts. The spire which crowns it cannot possibly grow out of its base. It is, in fact, a square fluted shaft, having at one end a sort of shrine, a square box, and a spire, all perfectly distinct and independent of each other, and altogether forming what, being of marble, of great size, and standing upright, is, I suppose, a very good campanile; but which, if about two feet long, made of wood, and furnished with a handle at the end, (which, as it has no defined base, may easily be imagined) would only require the Doge's cap at the other end to make it quite as good a design for the staff of a Venetian constable, as for anything else; in fact, it is a Romanesque campanile, and not a tower at all, in the Gothic sense of the word. I have spoken of this campanile in what may appear a slighting tone, not with any intention of depreciating Italian architecture, of the merits and demerits of which I candidly own myself to be a totally incompetent judge, but merely to shew the immense importance of the principles above mentioned to that unity of design, which is indispensable to the construction of a perfect Gothic tower.

That a frame-work enclosing the tower will conduce to the appearance of unity of design is obvious, but it is not of itself sufficient, for it is very possible to fritter away the wall work enclosed, so as totally to counteract the effect of

the frame; and it is manifestly impossible to enclose a spire within the same frame as the tower, which frame in fact is formed by the buttresses.

Buttresses, then, are essential to a perfect tower, and ought to extend, at least apparently, as high as the cornice moulding. Great care should be taken in the arrangement of the windows and the treatment of panel work, ornamental niches, etc., lest the continuity of the wall work be frittered away; and the spire ought to grow as it were out of the base of the tower,—that is to say, if the lines of the spire be continued to the ground, the points at which they touch it ought to coincide with the external lines of the bases of the buttresses.

I am not sure whether this is exactly the case or not with any spire; but it will be found that those of the fourteenth century, at all events, approach nearer to it than those of any other period, while in many of our most admired Perpendicular towers, the principle of spire-growth is altogether abandoned, and those of frame work and lateral continuity very imperfectly carried out. Those early Romanesque towers, which are probably of Anglo-Saxon date, being destitute of buttresses, and having generally each story of rather smaller area than the one below, cannot really be said to have any frame work; for the pilaster-like strips of stone which we observe at Earls Barton, Sompting, and elsewhere, are in fact a mere matter of construction, performing the same office to the rubble masonry as the wooden frame, in what in these days is called a brick noggin, does to the brick work set in it; and have rather the effect of frittering away the lateral continuity, by dividing and subdividing the wall into small compartments, than of conveying any idea of unity in the design of the whole building; while

each story, occupying as it often does a smaller area than the one below, is in fact an independent building, which might be removed without much alteration of the tower, beyond diminishing its height. In this, as well as in the Norman style, which I hold to be perfectly distinct from it, there are no real spires. That at Sompting, as well as many to be met with on the Continent, being in fact roofs, in the construction of which there is no attempt at spire growth whatever, though the height of some of them may almost give them a title to the former appellation.

In many Norman towers, the principle of frame work seems to be more completely developed, the broad flat buttress at the angle of the tower being frequently carried up to the cornice-moulding, though in some cases it ceases below the belfry story, which in that case becomes an excrescence—a fault very characteristic of the latest, and, in general, most admired, type of our Perpendicular towers. The small size of the windows, the arcades running round all four sides of a story, the plain square, or semi-hexagonal string-courses, and the cornice, which has often the same projection as the buttresses, all conduce to the effect of lateral continuity and general unity of design.

As we approach the close of the twelfth century, the Gothicizing element of the Norman Romanesque becomes more and more developed. In the place of walls of enormous thickness, and broad flat buttresses, the system of vaulting now introduced brought in, almost as a necessary consequence, thinner walls, and deep buttresses, while the vertical lines, gradually gaining the mastery over the horizontal, step by step converted the Romanesque into Gothic, until, in the thirteenth century, we have the well-developed Early English, with its deep buttresses, slender windows, and lofty spires.

It is to this period that we owe such buildings as Wells, Lincoln, and Salisbury. Still, however, though during the prevalence of this style, the frame-work and lateral continuity of the towers may perhaps with truth be considered quite equal to those of the fourteenth century, the principle of spire-growth had not as yet attained its complete development. There are, I believe, not more than three or four instances of Early English diagonal buttresses in existence; and the effect of the buttresses being placed at right angles to the walls of a complete steeple is, that either the lines of the spire, if continued to the ground, fall outside the bases of the buttresses, causing an apparent want of stability in the whole fabric, and at the same time rendering the tower and spire independent of each other; or, when this is avoided, the depth of the buttresses is so much increased as to appear exaggerated, and out of proportion to the rest of the building; or else the spire is so much diminished in bulk, as to appear mean and insignificant.

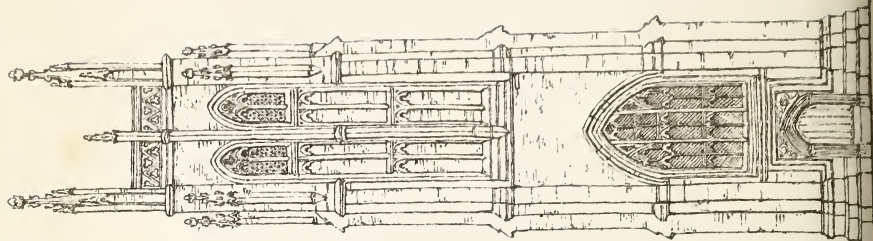
But during the next century this error was corrected, by placing the buttresses diagonally at the angles of the tower, by that means suggesting an octagonal base, within which the whole tower stands, and from which the spire rises naturally in the form of a slender octagonal pyramid; and whatever means may be adopted to relieve the junction of the square tower with the octagonal spire,—whether a simple parapet, clusters of pinnacles, or a plain broach,—the effect of complete frame-work, unbroken lateral continuity, and good spire growth combined, is such that tower and spire together form a whole, rising naturally from a sufficient base, essentially connected in all its parts, and bearing throughout undoubted evidence of unity of design.

Of the five Perpendicular towers, in the accompanying

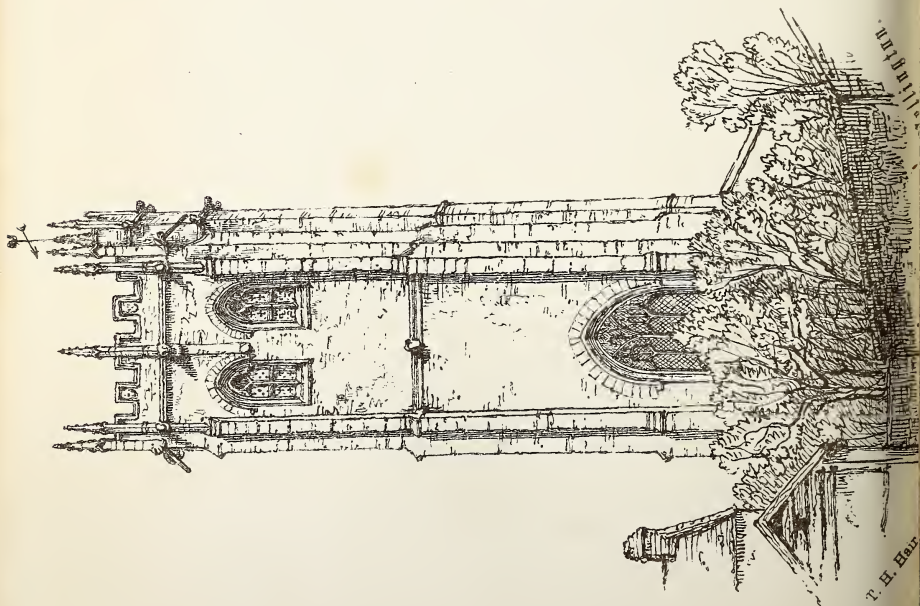
illustration, the three first, West Monkton, Wrington, and Wellington, may certainly be termed Early, in contradistinction to the other two, Bishop's Lydeard and St. Mary's, Taunton. And though I have not been able actually to ascertain their dates, I believe I have mentioned them nearly in the order in which they were built, and I am inclined to think that neither of the first three is later than the reign of Henry VI., and neither of the two last earlier than that of Henry VII.

I do not wish it to be supposed that these five specimens include every type of Perpendicular tower to be met with in this county, but they will be sufficient to illustrate what I wish to shew, namely, the difference of design which exists between the early and later towers of the Perpendicular period, and that our Henry VII. towers, such as Bishop's Lydeard, St. James's, Taunton, Chewton, Huish Episcopi, Kingston, Staple Fitzpaine, and particularly St. Mary's, Taunton, which is frequently mentioned as the finest tower in the county, however beautiful in themselves, are in fact post-Gothic buildings, inasmuch as the great principles of frame-work, lateral continuity, and spire growth are altogether neglected in their construction, though this neglect may perhaps be more striking in some of them than in others.

The first of these towers to which I shall draw your attention, and which I believe to be the earliest of the group, is West Monkton. It is, though very simple, a beautiful design, and having no spire, the effect of unity is very well preserved. It consists of three stories above the west door, separated by string courses, and contained within a frame-work composed of rectangular buttresses and a bold cornice moulding. In the belfry-story is one small window of two lights, and above the



Winton



T. H. Hart

door is a larger one of three lights, while the wall work of the second story being quite plain and unbroken, the effect of lateral continuity is in no degree destroyed: did not the position and size of the buttresses shew that the principle of spire-growth was neglected, it would perhaps present as perfect a development of the principles of a Gothic tower as could easily be found even in fabrics of the fourteenth century.

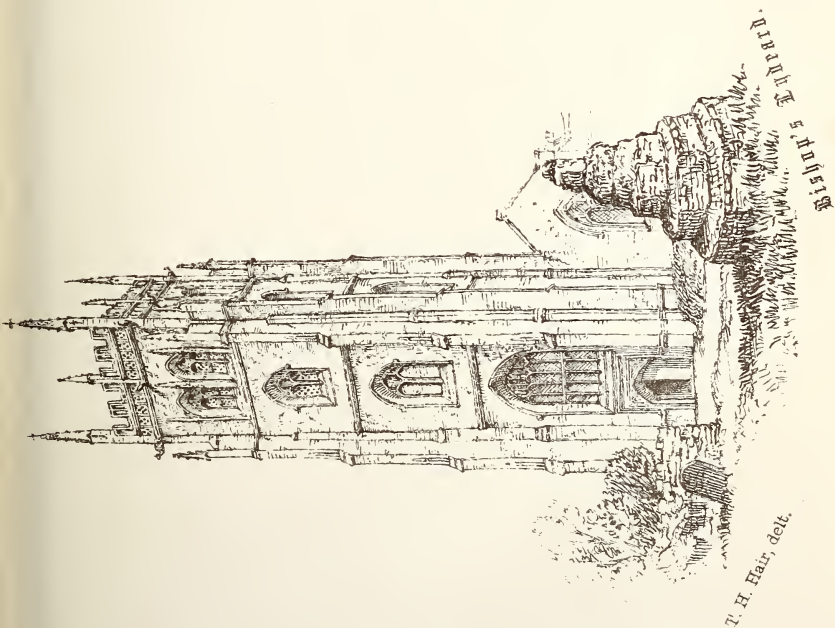
In the next, Wrington, the buttresses are rectangular, but, extending quite to the cornice-moulding, they form a perfect frame-work to the whole tower, which consists externally of only two stories above the west door, in the lower of which is a large window, while the upper is occupied by the mullions and tracery of two narrow windows, separated by a sort of buttress, or rather pinnacle, rising from the string-course between the stories. The upper part of these windows being pierced, gives light to the belfry, having altogether the effect of a very fine lantern rising from the top of the lower story, but which, having its base so low down, and being contained, together with the rest of the tower, within a perfect frame-work, forms, with the lower part of the tower, essentially one design; while the effect of lateral continuity is in great measure preserved by the mass of unbroken wall between the top of the large window and the base of the lantern.

Wellington tower, though much plainer, is in design very similar to Wrington. As there, there are externally only two stories above the west door, but the lantern being quite plain, with the exception of two small windows in the belfry, and the wall-work being unbroken from the top of the large window to the base of those in the belfry, except by one string-course, the effect of lateral con-

tinuity is perhaps more perfectly preserved than even at Wrington.

In these three towers, the only great principle which seems to have been neglected is that of spire-growth ; for lines drawn from the base of the rectangular buttresses, to a point above the tower, would either extend to an impossible height, or else form a spire utterly disproportioned in bulk to the area of the square tower on which it would stand. If, however, it be required to build a Perpendicular tower, it appears to me that they would afford a model infinitely superior to any to be derived from the more elaborate and more generally admired Henry VII. towers, which I will now proceed to describe.

With all its faults of design, Bishop's Lydeard probably presents as graceful and pleasing a specimen of a Tudor tower, as can be met with anywhere. It consists of four stories, of which that at the base is much the highest, and is occupied by a door with spandrils, and a large window of five lights, immediately above which is a bold string-course. The two next stories are equal to each other in height, and each contains one window of two lights. Above these is the belfry, which stands on a sort of broach, slightly receding from the face of the wall, having two windows considerably larger than those of the stories immediately below, above which is a bold cornice-moulding, a very beautiful pierced parapet with high pinnacles at the angles, and a smaller one at the centre of each side. The buttresses stand at right angles to the walls of the tower, and only extend to the base of the belfry story, ending in pinnacles, which are carried up outside the angles of the belfry to about half its height. It is built of red sandstone, the masonry is particularly good, the mouldings and ornaments well and boldly executed ; and from the beauty



St. Mary Magdalen, Cheshire.

of its situation, the rich colour of its material, and the elaborate workmanship of its details, is certainly a very striking edifice.

But it has many and great faults. In the first place the frame-work is incomplete, extending only to the base of the belfry story, which is, in fact, a square lantern of great beauty and elaborate workmanship, but quite independent of the design of the tower, which in reality finishes at its base, from which point a broach spire might have risen naturally enough, though even then its growth would have been imperfect, owing to the position of the buttresses. The string-courses of the second and third stories are at the same level as the sets-off of the buttresses, so that either of them might be removed, and little alteration would be seen except in the height and proportion of the tower. Owing to the size and height of the lower window, there is a deficiency of unbroken wall work in the west front, which is however in some degree obviated on the south side by the whole basement story being plain and unbroken, giving an appearance of firmness to that side which is wanting to the west front, where the lantern, rising above the rectangular buttresses, renders the whole top-heavy, and gives the appearance of the tower standing on too small a base for security. Beautiful as it certainly is, it has no spire-growth, its frame-work is incomplete, and there is an apparent want of lateral continuity and oneness of design. In short, if I am right in my view of what is essentially necessary to the design of a perfect Gothic tower, it is to all intents and purposes a post Gothic building.

But if this be the case with Bishop's Lydeard, it is far more so with St. Mary's, Taunton, where all these faults are exaggerated, and where, in addition to incomplete frame-work, an independent lantern, and entire neglect of

spire-growth, the lateral continuity is totally destroyed by its double windows, its top-heaviness and instability increased by the disproportionate size of its magnificent pinnacles, the base even on the south side being apparently weakened by the insertion of three niches in the mass of wall, and the smallness of the area of its base, together with the lamentably decayed state of the stone of which it is built, altogether give such an appearance of insecurity, as to render a distant view, at least to me, much more agreeable than a close one.

At the beginning of my paper I apologised for intruding upon the province of professional architects ; I will, therefore, now say no more than this,—that I am quite aware that, if I have performed my task at all, I have done so in a very imperfect and slovenly manner. But if my view has any truth in it, and I cannot help thinking that it has some, I will conclude, not altogether without hope that these hints, in the hands of scientific men, may perhaps be productive of some slight good to the practice of ecclesiastical architecture.

On the Palaeontology of the Middle and Upper Lias.

BY MR. CHARLES MOORE.

IN my school-boy days, my half holidays were often spent in collecting the Ammonites with which the beds of the Upper Lias in the neighbourhood of Ilminster abound, for the purpose of rubbing them down to shew their sparry chambers; but having soon to engage in the active bustle of life, this amusement was quickly forgotten.

During my residence in Bath a few years since, an occasional ramble into the quarries around it, served to revive a dormant taste for geology, a taste which when once cultivated is rarely lost. To those whom this science interests, nature presents herself in newer and more attractive forms, and whether it be in wonder at the mighty forces that have been in action in raising our mountain chains to their present elevations, and thereby exposing to our view riches which otherwise would have been unknown, and without which our favoured country could not have attained its present glory; whether we consider the more gradual operations of former seas, to the agency of whose waters the neighbourhood of this fair city especially, and

the country generally are indebted for the pleasing and varied characters they present; or whether we enter the field of organic life, and by a more minute examination, study the workings and the ways of Providence, so far as they have been revealed to us, we are enabled to see the handy-work of an all-powerful Designer, who appears to have been superintending all for the comfort and happiness of His creatures, and who when He rested from His work (if in our sense of the word He can be said to do so) could with infinite truth pronounce that all His works were good.

About the time my attention was re-directed to Geology, an incident occurred at Ilminster which more particularly caused me to consider it a field of no little geological interest. An old school house was being renovated, and two of the boys were amusing themselves with a pebble or nodule they had found in the rubbish. This in rolling from one to the other separated, and by a lucky chance the pieces were looked at and preserved. In the centre, and naturally at the point of separation, was a beautiful fish of the extinct genus *Pachycormus*. As my visits to Ilminster were then but for a few days at a time, it is only since my residence there, that I have been able to arrive at a general knowledge of the beds and their contents.

Until very recently these beds, which belong to the Marlstone or middle Lias and the upper Lias, were supposed to be members of the Inferior Oolite,—which was an error; for not only have they a well marked position between the lower or blue Lias, which is found at Twerton and in places near Bath, and the Inferior Oolite, which also has an extensive development there, but they have organic remains peculiarly their own, and altogether distinct from those of either formation. Some confusion may arise in

studying these beds, from the fact, that at the base of the Marlstone resting on the higher members of the lower Lias, there are beds of yellow micaceous sand, very similar to the lowest beds of the Inferior Oolite, and which may be readily mistaken the one for the other, and the more so from their containing but few distinctive organic remains. On the lower sand are the workable beds of the Marlstone or middle Lias, which have a thickness of from ten to twenty feet. Next in ascending order is a thin bed of greenish sand, principally characterized by containing innumerable Belemnites, an internal shell to an animal like the Cuttle Fish. These Belemnites also abound in the stone below. Then comes another thin bed of stone. With this the middle Lias terminates, and with one solitary exception, there is an entire change in the nature of the organic remains from those contained in the beds above. The upper Lias commences with laminated clays about two feet in depth. About the centre of these there is an occasional bed of yellow limestone, having an average thickness of three or four inches, than which, from the nature of the remains it encloses, or for the beauty of their preservation, there can rarely be a bed of greater interest. Above succeed thin bands of rubbly stone and clay, on which, above all, is seen the sand of the Inferior Oolite. One of the best sections may be seen at Shepton Beauchamp, near Ilminster.

Compared in thickness with the great series of formations, the beds I am speaking of appear insignificant, and their development is not considerable. At Ilminster they have a range of a few miles towards South Petherton and Yeovil; they are found on the Tor Hill at Glastonbury, at Radstock, in the cutting of the Railway at Box, again at Cheltenham, after which I am not aware that they are found until the Yorkshire coast is reached.

During one of my visits to Ilminster, happening to go into a quarry which had not been worked for some years, I found a small piece of stone having traces of the rib bones of an *Ichthyosaurus*. As no more could then be found, I was somewhat careless about its preservation. However, it was preserved. Next year, in the same place, I found another piece, which was also taken care of. This was the more fortunate, since two years after, in visiting the same locality, I perceived in the section of the quarry indications of more of the creature, and piece by piece I was enabled to disentomb a Saurian, the first traces of which I had four years before discovered. Owing to a considerable amount of other geological labour, I have not finished clearing this specimen, and if I had, it would have been too large to have brought with me. I have therefore been content to bring but a small part of it as its representative. In the clay in which this specimen was found are some ammonites, and I thought, when at work, I had dug up a couple, and was about to throw them away; but seeing a peculiarity in them, I was led to look more narrowly, and then I found it was part of the *Ichthyosaurus*,—actually its eyes lying loose in the clay. They display very distinctly the character of the eye of the *Ichthyosaurus*, which is made up of a number of horny plates—in fact, they served the purpose of a telescope, and, by being contracted or enlarged, enabled the creature to see to a greater or lesser distance, a provision of Providence, which the more readily enabled it to supply its voracious appetite. Nothing came amiss to it, even the young and the weaker of its own kind, being occasionally made to minister to its wants. Of these Saurians, including those from the lower Lias, I have many fine specimens. In the lower Lias the *Plesiosaurus* is associated with the *Ichthyo-*

saurus, but I have never obtained any traces of it in the Middle or Upper Lias, although it is found occasionally in the beds above.

Not the least interesting, because more rare, amongst the Saurians, is the *Teleosaurus*, which first appears in the beds I am speaking of. Unlike its relatives, the Ichthyosaur and Plesiosaur, which had soft skins, the *Teleosaurus* is covered with bony scutes or scales, and bears a close resemblance to the gavial of the present day. One specimen in my possession died with its head almost erect. The bony scales in this have been just enough displaced, to enable me to develop the vertebral column, and other parts of the skeleton, a work requiring no little care and labour. The vertebræ are much more elongate than those of the Ichthyosaurus. Another specimen, a head only, has its jaws well armed with sharp teeth, nearly one hundred and fifty in number, and it is as perfect as the first moment it was covered up. A third is a *baby Saurian*, and although but thirteen inches in length, is nevertheless in most perfect preservation. Its bony scales are undisturbed, except where covering its stomach. Their loss in the latter case was a fortunate circumstance. I have before mentioned that animals of this class are voracious. This one has not eaten one of its own young, but there is now in its stomach the last meal it was destined to devour—a small fish of the genus *Leptolepis*. The *Teleosaurus* in some instances attained considerable size. By way of comparison with my little specimen, I would notice one belonging to the Museum of the Literary Institution of Bath, found in the Oxford Clay of Wiltshire. It is a head, and looks at first sight as much like the trunk of a tree as the head of an extinct

creature. The specimen to which this belonged must have been twenty feet in length. With these Saurians are associated fishes of several genera. The largest prevailing form is the *Pachycormus*. Hugh Miller, in his "Footprints of the Creator," vividly describes the perfectness of some of the specimens disintombed by him, in the Old Red Sandstone, which at one time was considered to have but few organic remains. With them what was once the blood, and muscles, and nerves of the ancient fish, still lie under their bones, sometimes assuming the appearance of thick tar, at others being more indurated, so that it may be used tolerably well as wax for sealing a letter. He says the specimens may have been broken ere they were first covered up, or in being disentangled from their rigid embrace, but that they have caught no harm under its care.

This may be said of the *Pachycormus* of the Upper Lias, and although the specimens retain no traces of animal matter, there does not, in some instances, appear to have been a scale disturbed, and even their fins are extended as if at the moment of their destruction they were in the act of progression. It would seem as though they had been sporting in a tranquil estuary, until by an irruption of muddy water they were suffocated, for in most instances the fish of this genus have perished with their mouths open, as if gasping for the element necessary to their existence.

Perhaps the specimen of most interest amongst these fishes, is one which has been in the hands of several eminent Ichthyologists, who as yet have been unable to determine its affinity to any fossil or existing genus. In clearing it, I at first worked out the upper part of the head, which is remarkably flat, and when only partly uncovered, it looked not unlike a toad. Being unable to ascertain what it was,

I commenced operations on the other side, and I then found it was part of the head of a fish, which I succeeded in completely removing from its matrix, clearing the roof of the mouth, and luckily preserving three or four small teeth in the upper jaw, which appear to have been all it had left when it was covered up. The lower jaw is entirely wanting.

The genus of fishes most abundant is the *Leptolepis*. They are of small size, and the specimens may be seen to vary from an inch to three or four in length. In the whole, I have about 100 of this genus, some of them being new species. One has been described by Sir Philip Egerton, in the Sixth Decade, published by the Geological Society, under the name of *Leptolepis concentricus*. There are also traces of the genera *Pholodophas* and *Dapedium*.

The discovery of the remains of *insects* of several species was noticed by Dr. Buckland, in his Bridgwater Treatise; but it was not then known, or even suspected, that anything like an enlarged and correct data of the entomology of a former world could ever be arrived at. And no wonder. One can account for the enamelled scales and bones of fishes, and the testaceous coverings of other animals being preserved; but how could it be supposed that an organization so delicate as is presented in the forms of some of the insect world, could be preserved through ages, of the duration of which we can form but little conception. Nevertheless such is the case. In the bed containing these fishes and saurians, there are indelibly impressed the remains of insects in great variety. The gaudy dragon fly, the ephemera, with its short day of life, and the minuter creatures whose sportive dances may be noticed in our daily walks, are there. The order *Coleoptera*, with their hard wing cases, too abound,

but the description of Collins in his "Ode to Evening," could not be correctly applied to them. He says :

" Now air is hushed, save
Where the beetle winds
His small but sullen horn ;
As oft he rises 'midst the twilight path,
Against the *pilgrim*, borne in heedless hum ;"

for these creatures were not seen by mortal eye, nor was their hum music to mortal ear. Upwards of 1000 insects have been obtained by me in this bed, belonging to various orders. So perfect are they in some instances that the nervures of the wings are to be distinctly seen, and some of the *Coleopterous* insects seem to be staring at you, their eyes being at times well defined in the stone. They are found in all stages, from the caterpillar, the larva, to the perfect insect. Contemporaneously with my obtaining these insects, the Rev. Peter Brodie had been employed in the same work in Gloucestershire, which he has recorded in his book on the "Insects of the Secondary Formations;" but those described by him are principally from the Lower Lias, and the Wealden, although he notices their presence in the bed from which I have obtained my series.

Of the order *Crustacea*, animals having hard crusts or coverings, there are remains of various families ; but in a perfect state they are not numerous. They are represented by the lobster, the prawn, and the shrimp. In the beds of clay of the Upper Lias the loose claws of crustaceans are very frequent.

All the specimens I have hitherto mentioned have been found in the thin bed of Yellow Limestone, which may well be designated the *saurian*, *fish*, and *insect bed*. It was no doubt deposited either in an estuary, or near a coast, and

during a time of comparative quiet. There are frequent traces of carbonized wood, and one piece had evidently been floating on the surface of the water before it was covered up, for a colony of Cirripides, to which family our Barnacle belongs, had made it their resting place, and were covered up with it. That the bed has not been subject to any violent action of the sea, may be inferred from the fact that the nodules are not *rolled*—they are generally flatter on their under side, shewing that they have not been moved out of their position. The bed was probably once continuous, but now it is found in fragmentary and detached parts, of greater or less size, the softer parts having given way to the continuous action of the water. Where any organic remains were enclosed, the stone has become more indurated; the nodules are then generally worn down so as to assume the form of the skeletons they cover; from this cause I have in some instances been able to tell the genus of a fish enclosed in one of them, without seeing any part of it. Another reason why it must have been deposited near a coast, would be arrived at from the state in which the insects are preserved; for had they been carried far out to sea, they could not have been in the same condition. Vegetable remains are not uncommon, and now and then a fruit is to be found.

Those of you who are in the habit of frequenting the sea side may know a fish which the fishermen call the Ink Fish. It is the Cuttle fish, and the Cuttle bone may frequently be picked up on the sands of the sea shore. It is related to the Nautilus, but not like it, having an external shell, Providence has provided it with another means of defence, in giving it a bag containing a black fluid, which, when in danger, it discharges, darkening the water in its immediate neighbourhood, and thereby endeavouring to es-

cape its enemies. The Cuttle fish is an ugly looking, and sometimes a formidable creature. It is provided with arms, which are arranged around its mouth, covered with powerful suckers and horny hooks; with these it firmly lays hold of, and endeavours to secure, its prey. In the Indian seas it attains considerable size, and an instance is recorded of its climbing up the side of a boat, and fastening itself upon one of its occupants, who could only be released by cutting off the arms of his formidable antagonist. It is from these the sepia used for painting is prepared. In a nodule I have opened, there is the ink bag of a Cuttle Fish with its ink perfectly preserved, which, with a little trouble, would be ready for use.

In the bed whose contents have so far formed the subject of my paper, there have not yet been found any traces of the *Pterodactyle*, a flying reptile, the remains of which have been found in the Lower Lias, and more frequently in the Oolite and chalk above, nor are there any traces of birds, although during the deposition of the New Red Sandstone, if we may judge by the impressions of footsteps, left in numerous instances when it must have been in the state of a soft mud, they must have abounded. But what is remarkable, none of their bones have ever been found in it. Another important class is wanting; viz: Mammalia, the first remains of which are found in the Stonesfield Slate above. I do not despair that these may some day be found to have their representatives in the Upper Lias.

Leaving this bed of Yellow Limestone, we will shortly consider the organic remains that are to be found in other portions of the series. In the Marlstone, are several species of Ammonites and Nautili, but they are more frequent in the beds of the Upper Lias, where thousands are to be found. One species, and the most abundant, is *Ammonites*

Walcottii; and, although so numerous, the species appears to have found its last resting place in these beds, as it has never been found in those of a later age. The class *Brachiopoda*, animals having long extensile arms, to which the *Spirifer* and *Terebratula* belong, are numerously represented.

The state in which some of the *Spirifers* are found, has enabled dissections to be made of their interiors; and an enlarged sketch of the remarkable structure they present, may be seen in the volume of the Palæontographical Society for 1850. Having paid more than ordinary attention to shells of this family, I have been able to add materially to known forms.

Until lately, only fourteen species belonging to the genera *Lingula*, *Orbicula*, *Spirifer*, and *Terebratula*, were published, from all the Lias beds of this country. Three new genera, viz: *Leptæna*, *Thecidea*, and *Crania*, including in the whole nineteen species, have since been figured and described by my friend Mr. Davidson, in the last year's volume of the Palæontographical Society, from my collection, since which I have discovered about ten others, thereby increasing the species in this family, from the Lias from fourteen to forty-three.

The *Leptænæ* were supposed to have become extinct at the termination of the Palæozoic period; but as five or more species existed at the time of the deposition of the Upper Lias, this was not the case, but they have become much degenerated in size, one species, the *Leptæna Bouchardii*, not being much larger than the head of a good sized pin. These shells are found in the beds of clay intervening between the Marlstone and the fish bed. They seem to have been deposited very slowly; and although they are of inconsiderable thickness (in the whole but

twenty-four inches), almost every inch of clay seems to have a shell peculiar to itself, not found higher or lower; the deposition of such a minute part of the earth's crust being the period during which a new species was introduced, again to become extinct. For instance, the *Leptæna Moorei*, with which is associated *Leptæna Bouchardii*, is found only in the first inch, resting on the Marlstone; the latter passes a little higher, and is then lost. Above these is found a new species, and the smallest known *Spirifer*—*Spirifer Ilminsteriensis*, which has its habitat, if I may so speak, in a higher band of clay. These shells can only be obtained by washing the beds—a process somewhat similar to that pursued by the Australian gold seekers, but unfortunately not so profitable. I mentioned that I had found but one species of shell common to the beds of the Middle and Upper Lias, that was a solitary specimen of *Spirifer rostratus*, which is as yet the last *Spirifer*.

There is a remarkable persistence in the distribution of organic remains, in beds of the same age, over large areas. If a piece of clay were sent to me from however remote a country, and it contained a single specimen of a species of *Leptæna* identical with one in the Upper Lias, the conclusion would at once be arrived at, that the beds were equivalents. Since these *Brachiopods* have been described, they have been sought for on the continent; and I have lately been informed that M. Deslongchamp, an eminent French geologist, has obtained them from beds in the neighbourhood of Caen, in Normandy, but associated with some new forms not yet found here. I have also heard that one of my species of *Thecidea*, a shell not so large as a pea, has been obtained at the Kitzburg, in the Austrian Alps.

In a paper such as the present, it is impossible to notice

in detail all the organic remains such beds yield. The *Echinodermata* enter largely into the composition of some of them. Their spines are innumerable, but I have not been able to obtain more than seven or eight perfect specimens of the shell. This may be partly accounted for when its complicated structure is considered. It is made up of upwards of 2,000 plates; and if the shell was washed about before being covered up, the plates would readily be disjoined and scattered. There are also fragmentary remains of the Star Fish. One of this family has the power of breaking itself to pieces. Professor Forbes mentions how he was taken in by one of them. He had been dredging off the coast, and caught a *Luidia*, which he got into his boat perfect. When about to remove it, to his surprize, he found it had dissolved itself. The next time he went out, he was determined not to be so cheated; he therefore carried a bucket, which, when a *Luidia* came up, he sank to the mouth of the dredge, and gently proceeded to raise the specimen. Whether the cold air was too much for him, or the bucket too terrific, is not known, but in a moment he proceeded to dissolve his corporation, and at every mesh of the dredge his fragments were seen escaping. In despair, he grasped at the largest, and brought up the extremity of an arm, with its terminating eye, the spinous eyelid of which opened and shut, with something exceedingly like a wink of derision.

In the Marlstone, *Sponges* are occasionally found; and two new species of *Corals* have been described, from my collection, by M. Milne Edwards, the Director of the Garden of Plants, at Paris. Not more than two other species have, I believe, been found in the Lias.

From the investigations of scientific men, it is now known that organic life exists in beings so inconceivably small, as

to require the most powerful microscopes for their development; and they have also proved to us that such beings have existed in much earlier times, and that their skeletons have added more to the crust of the earth, than those of animals of a greater size and higher organization. In the tertiary beds, and the chalk, they have for some time been known to abound. So inconceivably minute are some of them, that in an article, which is called Tripoli powder, used by servants for polishing plate, and which is wholly composed of shells of these creatures, as many as forty thousand millions are congregated in the space of a cubic inch; and they form beds of considerable thickness and extent. When those monuments which have so long withstood the levelling hand of time, the Pyramids of Egypt, were erected, they were probably intended as memorials of their designer's glory; but in their erection more than this was done, for they are monuments displaying the wonderful works of Providence. The stone of which they are built is an aggregation of the remains of creatures once endowed with life. It is a limestone, composed of the *Nummulite*, a small shell belonging to the family *Foraminifera*. On the microscopic shells of this class, from the tertiary basin of Vienna, a work has been edited by D'Aubigny, for the Austrian Government. He mentions the occurrence of several species in the Oolites and Lias, and they are also stated to have been found by Mr. Phillips, in the Limestone of Cannington Park, near Bridgwater. If so, this would be the oldest bed in which they have been found. For some years I have been occupied in forming a series from the Lias, and with considerable success. It now consists of many thousands of specimens, amongst which fifty new species have been determined; but their description is a work yet to be done. Owing to their size, this is not to

be effected without some trouble and perseverance. Notwithstanding that all the animals of this class are of a simple kind, and low in the point of organization, nature has been lavish in the eccentricity and beauty of their outer coverings. As it is not probable you can clearly distinguish the forms of the shells themselves, I have prepared some enlarged drawings of a few of the genera, which will shew you how varied and curious are their structures.

I need scarcely tell you, that neither the remains of man, nor his works, are to be found in the beds of which I have been speaking. The fossilized skeleton of a negro is in the British Museum, but this was found in a bed now in course of formation, on the coast of one of the West India islands. In the year 1725 some remains were found, about which a German philosopher wrote a treatise, in which they were described as an antediluvian man, one of the wicked beings who perished at the flood. Unfortunately he overlooked several important facts, that the specimen had no teeth, that there were no ribs, and, worst of all, that attached to the body there was a very long tail. This specimen would have been a very lucky one for the author of the "Vestiges of Creation," who could have argued most learnedly, that, in our higher developement from this period, we had left this important appendage behind us. These remains have since been proved to belong to a Salamander.

The world, then, on which proud man has now his brief resting place, has long been a scene of life, and a manifestation of eternal wisdom and benevolence. The grand object of Providence seems to have been to provide the greatest happiness and enjoyment for His creatures. But why should mortal man be proud? for he only shares, in common with all God's creatures, in His benevolence; and if he refuses an acknowledgement of his Creator's goodness, there

shall still ascend, as there has during the mutations of time, a hymn of gratitude and praise, from universal nature, to His throne.

“ Was ever faltering tongue of man,
Almighty Father ! silent in Thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice,
Even in the depths of solitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim Thy power;
And with the choir celestial Thee resound,
The eternal cause, support, and end of all.”

On the Roman Remains discovered in Bath.

BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH.

MR. Wright, in his work called "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," p. 143, says :

"The extensive and rich district between Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum, and Glevum, Glos'ter, was covered in every direction with extensive and rich villas, marking it out as the most fashionable part of the island. In its centre stood a city, remarkable for its splendid edifices, its temples, its buildings for public amusement, and still more so for its medicinal baths. For this latter reason it was called Aquæ Solis, the waters of the sun, and for the same cause its representative in modern times has received the name of Bath. Remains of the Roman bathing houses have been discovered in the course of modern excavations. Among its temples was a magnificent one dedicated to Minerva, who is supposed to have been the patron Goddess of the place. From inscriptions found at different periods, it appears that military commanders, high municipal officers, and other persons of rank, frequented this city for the benefit of its waters, and perhaps to mix in its fashionable society."

The following paper is intended to contain a brief account of some of the Roman antiquities of Bath, which have been dug up at various periods in and around the city, and which have been described by various eminent writers, as Guidott, Governor Pownall, Warner in his *Illustrations* and his *History of Bath*, Mr. Whitaker in the *Antijacobin Review*, and drawn and engraved by Lysons, with descriptions, and which have also been treated of by Leland, in his *Itinerary*, Camden, and Horsley. Some engravings of these antiquities have been given by Warner, in his *History of Bath*, and a plan of the Roman Bath discovered some years since. Engravings are also found in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, and in Guidott; but owing to the great improvement in the art of engraving, these illustrations are very inferior to what might be made at the present day; and it is much to be wished that an illustrated catalogue could be published in the best style of the art of modern engraving. Mr. Lysons' illustrations are beautifully executed, and very faithful, but the work is too large and expensive for general use, and contains only a portion of the remains still existing. Mr. Hunter has with infinite care and neatness arranged a catalogue of the various Roman antiquities now in the museum of the Institution. This catalogue is most valuable, as containing not only a faithful list and correct account of the Roman remains, but references to all the notices which have been made by Guidott, Warner, Lysons, Whitaker, and others, and is the work of a very learned and accurate scholar. It is by this catalogue that I have chiefly been guided, in endeavouring to draw up a succinct account of the Roman remains of Bath.

The question of the first colonization of Bath by the Romans is involved in much obscurity, and nothing certain is known respecting it. Warner, in his *History*, regards

it as first colonized in the time of Claudius, who made an expedition into this island, and he fixes the building of the town about the year A.D. 44, and supposes that it is to Scribonius, the Physician of Claudius, that we owe the discovery of the medicinal properties of the waters, and their subsequent general use. He conceives that Claudius first gave orders for the building of a city, and on his return home left a portion of the Second Legion to build the town, and to collect the hot springs, and render them available for bathing and medical uses. This is merely conjecture, and as no proof is given of the *fact*, we must in this instance rest contented with the probability. According to Whitaker, the country was not reduced before the year 50 of our era, six years after Warner's erection of the town and station, "As in that very year a battle was fought betwixt the Romans and Britons, a few miles south of Bath, sufficiently important to cause the fabrication of a coin, and the erection of a trophy. (Camden 168, Edit. 1607). We do not find a single memorial of Claudius, among all that have been dug up of Roman relics at Bath. The highest that any of those relics ascend, is the Emperor immediately subsequent to Claudius. In digging the foundations of a new hot bath, near the Cross Bath, and in removing the rubbish to get at the head of the spring of the hot bath, and to make a new reservoir, a great number of Roman copper and brass coins of the Emperors were found, many of them in fine preservation. They were of the Antonines, Trajan, Adrian, and Nero. The last is a proof of the antiquity of these baths. We infer from this that the baths were first formed in Nero's reign, but enlarged or ornamented in the reign of Adrian, Trajan, and Antonine." All towns were but stations at first, and only a few became colonies,

or colonial, afterwards. Of these Camalodunum was the first, and not Aquæ Solis, or Bath.

Camalodunum was made a Roman colony, A.D. 52, having been established by Ostorius, one of the generals of the Emperor Claudius. The late Rev. John Skinner has written a very able treatise, in the form of a letter, which is published in Phelps's History of Somerset, vol. II., in which he argues with much learning and ingenuity, and, I must add, with great appearance of truth, that the site of the ancient Camalodunum was neither Colchester nor Malden, in Essex, as Leland and Camden suppose, but Camerton, in Somersetshire, not far from Bath.

In this spot, which had been previously occupied by the Kings of the Belgæ, as the capital of the district, Ostorius established a strong colony of veterans. From this point he marched to the conquest of the Silures, who were a bold intractable race, inhabiting South Wales. The position of Camerton suits better for such an enterprize than Colchester or Malden. Both these places, as Mr. Skinner observes, were situated beyond the bounds of the Roman province, and far away from the Severn and Avon rivers, and the scene of the subsequent operations of Ostorius. We read in Tacitus that he established a line of fortified camps along these rivers, as a curb against the irruptions of the Silures. Pliny asserts that Camalodunum was distant 200 miles from Mona, or Anglesea, which Ostorius was preparing to attack when the news of the insurrection of the Britons, under Boadicea, obliged him to desist. Now Colchester and Malden are distant from Anglesea more than 320 miles. Before the Romans settled in Britain, there were forts to guard the passes of the Avon. Ostorius found all these boundary camps established, which ren-

dered the district of Camalodunum, in the time of Cynobelin, a strong position; but he made it still more secure by connecting them together by military roads. Camalodunum was destroyed by the Queen Boadicea full fifty years before Ptolemy, or the author of the Itinerary of Antonine, wrote, and there is little doubt that the head quarters of the legionary soldiers in these parts were transferred to Bath as soon as the victory of Suetonius Paulinus, by the destruction of the Brigantes of Gloucestershire, added that territory to the Roman conquests.

Very striking traces of the uses made by the legionaries and other inhabitants of the city, of its healing waters, were discovered in the year 1755, (in clearing the foundation of the Abbey-house,) at which time a building, conjectured by some to be the ancient Baths, was laid open. These remains were found at the depth of twenty feet below the surface of the earth, four feet deeper than any other remains discovered here, which leads to the supposition that they were amongst the oldest and most striking works in the place. Their position occupied nearly the centre of the Roman city, which was in the form of an irregular pentagon, having five walls, and four gates, facing the cardinal points, and connected by two streets, running in direct lines, and intersecting each other in the centre of the city. Some remains of these walls were discovered in 1795. From what was then laid open, the masonry appeared to be of the best style. They were about fifteen feet in thickness, widening gradually as they descended, of extreme hardness, and most compact consistency. They were constructed like similar Roman walls, in the style which Vitruvius calls *Diamicton*. Those, however, who are curious in Roman masonry, are referred to Mr. Bruce's excellent account of the "Barrier of the lower Isthmus," or the great wall running

between Carlisle and Newcastle,—a work of the greatest interest, and full of carefully arranged antiquarian matter.

The walls of the city are said to have had five angular towers, one at each corner of the wall. The Building supposed by some to be the *Bath*, occupied nearly the centre of the space, on which the city stood. The length of the foundation discovered, was about two hundred and forty five feet from E. to W., and the breadth one hundred and twenty feet at the broadest part from N. to S. Warner has given a description of what he calls the Bath, taken from the History of Somersetshire. The remains did not long continue open to the public, as modern buildings were soon erected over them. A plan of these Baths was made by Dr. Lucas, who published a good account of what he saw, which was afterwards improved and enlarged by Dr. Sutherland, for his work published in 1763, entitled, “Attempts to revive ancient medical doctrines,” 2 vols. In this work are many curious particulars respecting Bath, and in it first appeared that engraving of the remains which is copied into Gough’s Camden; many of the tiles of which the pillars were formed, that supported the floor of the Sudatory, and the hollow tiles for flues around the walls of the same apartment, are preserved in the crypt of the Institution. Whitaker is of opinion that the remains of the building usually considered to be the ancient Roman Baths, was the Pretorium. He says, (p. 125) “the whole appears to have been a large building, erected by the Romans, on the site of the Abbey-house, and containing a centre with two wings.” The eastern wing was discovered first; and Dr. Lucas examined it, with the assistance of Mr. Wood, the architect. “Under the foundation of the Abbey-house,” he tells us, “full ten feet deep, appear traces of a Bath, whose dimensions are forty-three feet, by thirty-four feet. Within, and adjoin-

ing to the walls, are the remains of twelve pilasters. This Bath stood north and south. To the northward of this room, parted only by a slender wall, adjoined a semicircular Bath, measuring from E. to W. fourteen feet four inches, and the other way, eighteen feet ten inches. In this semicircular Bath was placed a stone chair, eighteen inches high, and sixteen inches broad. To the Bath were two flights of steps, the flight divided by a stone partition, and the steps seeming to have been worn by use three inches and a half out of the square. Eastward of these stairs was an elegant room on each side, sustained by four pilasters. To the eastward of this were other apartments, consisting of two large rooms, each measuring thirty-nine feet by twenty-two. Each had a double floor; on the lower stood four rows of pillars, composed of square bricks. These pillars sustain a second floor, composed of tiles, over which are laid two layers of firm cement mortar, each about two inches thick. One of these rooms was northward, the other southward. These rooms were heated by means of flues. Remains of the furnace by which they were heated were also discovered. About the mouth of the furnace there were scattered pieces of burnt wood, charcoal, etc. On each side of the furnace, adjoining the wall of the northernmost stove, is a semicircular chamber, of about ten feet four inches by nine feet six inches. After the time that Dr. Sutherland wrote his description, further discoveries were made of a similar building to the southward, of the same dimensions as the former, and answering exactly in position. It was further discovered that these buildings were only the wings of a much larger central building. This central building had wings at each end, as appears by the plan of the discoveries which have been made at different times. "The whole," says Whitaker,

“was the palace assuredly of that Roman who was the commandant of the colony at Bath. This perhaps became afterwards the mansion of the provincial Præses, and certainly the palace of the Saxon kings afterwards.”

ENTRANCE TO THE INSTITUTION.

These remains were found on the site of the present *Pump Room*, with a great number of other fragments, some of great curiosity and importance, and which may be referred to a great *Temple* which formerly stood on that site. They were disinterred in 1790. These remains excited very strongly the attention of the antiquaries of the time. Sir Henry Englefield, who happened to be in Bath soon after their discovery, transmitted an account of them to the Society of Antiquaries, who published it in the *Archæologia*, with a restoration of a portico of the Temple, (vol. x. p. 325). Governor Pownall published, in 1795, a quarto pamphlet, entitled “Descriptions and explanations of some remains of Roman Architecture, dug up in the city of Bath, A.D. 1790.” Mr. Warner has much respecting them in his “Illustrations” and his “History.” Whitaker has many ingenious remarks in his elaborate review of Warner’s “History.” Mr. Lysons has four plates of these remains, and a fifth, in which is a restoration of the portico.

GREAT TEMPLE.

Mr. Whitaker endeavours to prove that this Temple was in the form of a rotunda. He compares it to the *Pantheon at Rome*, which was dedicated to *Minerva*, as the *Temple at Bath* can almost with certainty be proved to have been. He says : “The Pantheon of *Minerva Medica*, an agnomen very similar in allusiveness to our prænomen of *Sulinis* for *Minerva*, is noticed expressly by

Rufus and Victor in their short notes, concerning the structures of Rome. . . In this very quarter is still standing a decagon structure. . . Thus the whole consists of *ten sides*, in one of which is a door, as in the other nine there were so many niches, the greater part of them still standing, and all of them (as Montfauçon supposes) furnished with so many images of deities. . . Such as this we believe was once our *Temple of Minerva* at Bath.” There is also another remark of Whitaker’s well worthy attention. A *Temple of Vesta* still remains, where it stood in the days of Horace, which is a *Rotunda*, like the Pantheon. In this was kept a *fire continually* burning, similar to what Solinus relates of the temple at Bath. All the round temples of heathenism had an opening in the centre above; but that of Vesta, as Ovid attests, had this opening closed with a casement, from regard assuredly to the sacred fire burning immediately under the opening. The temple of Minerva at Bath, therefore, by analogy, had an opening in the centre of the roof, that was closed by a casement, to protect the fire below. The altar bearing the fire, says Whitaker, we believe remains to this very day. The earliest mention of this temple is more than two centuries later than Agricola.

The uninscribed remains which are placed in the vestibule of the Institution, consist of the base part of the shaft and capital of a *Corinthian column*, fluted and cabled, many fragments of the tympanum of a pediment, sufficient to indicate the entire design, and a great collection of pieces richly carved. (The capital, and other portions, are engraved in Lysons.)

Solinus, in a remarkable passage of his “Polyhistor,” or, as he himself calls his work, “Collectanea Rerum Memorabilium,” c. 25, has informed us that there was a

temple at Bath (for his *Fontes Calidi* can have been no other place), dedicated to *Minerva*. His words are these: “*Circuitus Britanniae, quadragies octies septuaginta, quinque millia passuum sunt: in quo spatio magna et multa flumina sunt. Fontesque Calidi opiparo exsculpti apparatu ad usus mortalium: quibus fontibus præsul est Minervæ numen, in ejus æde perpetui ignes nunquam canescunt in favillas, sed ubi tabuit vertitur in globos saxeos.*”

From the description of Solinus, we gather the following important conclusions, says Whitaker :

1. The hot springs had been collected into elegant basins, and furnished with accommodation, for the use of bathers.

2. The words, “*opiparo exsculpti apparatu,*” even mean more than elegance, as they mount up into magnificence.

3. That *Minerva* was considered by the Romans as presiding over the springs, and a temple built to her honour. This is only known of one more town in Britain, viz., *Camalodunum*, where a temple stood within or near the town.

4. Constant fire was kept burning within this temple, like that in the Temple of *Vesta*, at Rome. That in the Temple of *Vesta*, at Rome, had very surprisingly a relation to *Minerva*, equal with this at Bath. Yet *Minerva*, of Bath, was not, like *Pallas*, of Rome, served only by virgins, and beheld only by the head virgin. The Bath *Minerva* appears to have been served by men, and married men too, as appears by an inscription on the tomb of a priest.

5. The fire was fed with fossil coal, which is found about Newton. This is the first mention of coal used by the Romans in Britain.

In the Red Book of Bath, a memorandum is entered by some unknown hand, but of the year 1582, that there was then to be seen an epitaph of the middle ages, which is given, "In ostio ruinosi Templi, quondam Minervæ dedicati et adhuc in loco dicto, sese studiosis offerens." This is also good for a tradition that such a temple once stood here; and as the writer is speaking of *Stalls Church*, which stood near the angle of Cheap Street, and Stall Street, *close to the present Pump Room*, it affords the traditional evidence of its site.

As these fragments evidently belong to a fabric of great extent and magnificence, such as might well be described as "opiparo exsculpti apparatu," and as they were found near the traditional site of the Temple of Minerva, they may fairly be presumed to be the remains of that Temple, especially as the design of the Pediment appears to point at the attributes and symbols of that Goddess. We have in the centre, not the cherubic emblem of the sun, as Governor Pownall regards it, but a head of *Medusa*, as is evident from the snakes which are intermingled with the hair. We have the *helmet*, appropriate to the Goddess in her character of Pallas, and a very distinct exhibition of her favourite bird, *the owl*.

"In the Pantheon," says Mr. Whitaker, "the only one of the round temples remaining at present, are seven niches or chapels, the entrance into every one of which is ornamented with two pillars and two pilasters, Corinthian and fluted. Opposite the entrance gate is the niche for the great altar, as in the other parts of the circle, to the right and left, are the niches for the other altars. The central niche was reserved for Jupiter, as the side niches were for Mars, Venus, Julius Cæsar, and the other deities. In the same manner we believe was the temple at Bath

disposed within, only what were statues at Rome, shrunk up into mere altars at Bath. In the common niches were lodged the altars of Jupiter Cetius, Mars, and Nemetona—three deities honoured by one altar only. The altars to Jove and Hercules, honoured together upon one; and to Sulinis, in the greatest niche of all.”

An *Ancient Inscription* was found amongst the fragments of this temple, which has exercised the learned ingenuity of antiquarians, and which has been restored and placed in the *passage of the Literary Institution*. From the ancient portion which remains, it may be gathered that “Aulus Claudius Ligurius, having dug up a pitcher containing money, expended it in *restoring* and *repainting* this temple, which was ready to fall, through extreme age.” This inscription contains several *literæ nexæ*. In this temple, it is conjectured by Mr. Whitaker, that *many of the altars* which have been found in and about *Stall Street*, were originally placed; and that the bronze head which has been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, found in Stall Street, near the corner of Bell Tree Lane, is the head of the *principal statue* of the *Goddess Minerva*, formerly standing in her own temple.

This splendid relic is now in the library of the Literary Institution, and is well worth careful examination. Much has been written about it; it was dug up in the month of July, 1727, where it lay buried sixteen feet under the surface of the ground. It is called by Mr. Warner a head of Apollo, but Mr. Hunter regards it as a head of Minerva.

Mr. Whitaker observes: “It appears to have been cast in a mould; the form of it is very fine, and the features are truly Minerva’s. This military Goddess has been expected by some to be like Venus, the mere Goddess of smiles and loves. She is a Goddess very different, wearing a helmet



BRONZE HEAD OF THE GODDESS MINERVA—BATH

on her head, wielding a javelin in her hand, even carrying a Gorgon's head of snakes upon her breast-plate, and thus mixing in fight with men. So acting, she must necessarily shew a manliness of muscularity in the face, superior perhaps to any even in the Belvidere Apollo, yet not superior to what we behold in this head. There is indeed a softened manliness, and a chastised femality in our Minerva, that has occasioned all the puzzle about the sex, that yet is the very characteristic of this very Goddess."*

In the year 1714 a colossal head of a female was discovered, and sent by Mr. Francis Child, of Bath, as a present to Dr. Musgrave, who then resided at Exeter. Dr. Musgrave named it the Britanno-Belgic Andromache, and it was set up in his patch. It is not known what became of it after his decease. He has made this head the subject of the 19th chapter of his *Belgium Britannicum*, and has given a front and back view of it, shewing the convolutions of the hair. The statue of which this was the bust, must have been eight feet two inches in height. It probably stood upon a pedestal, or perhaps a column; and this bust, it may be presumed, gave Mr. Lysons the hint of the obelisk crowned with a statue, which he has introduced in his general view of what Bath may have been in the most flourishing times of Roman grandeur. (Catalog. p. 80).

With the bronze head of Minerva were found at the same time several Roman coins. Horsley visited Bath about 1730, and he tells us that a very beautiful and elegant figure stands in the Town Hall, and beside it are preserved in a box some coins, that were found at the same time. The box and the coins are no longer forthcoming. Neither of them are noticed by Mr. Warner. They were (as the Bath Guide informs us) of Marcus Aurelius, Maxi-

* Antijacobin Review, vol. x., p. 344. Ed. 1801.

milian, Diocletian, Constantine. Horsley says they were of Marcus Aurelius, Maximinus, Maximilian, Diocletian, Constantine, and some other Emperors. *Aurelius* appears to have been the earliest Emperor acknowledged in these coins; and his coin could be preserved in the temple (says Whitaker) or continued with the head, merely to mark the erection of the statue some one year betwixt A.D. 163 and 181.*

Upon an oblong stone was found, in the year 1790, in excavating the ground for the foundation of the present Pump Room, an inscription, which, by filling up the letters wanting in the fragment, may be read

C P R O T A C I V S

D E A E . S V J S . M I N E R V Æ .

Many other fragments were found at the same time, which did not appear to belong to the great temple, but to *some smaller edifice*, which stood near it.

These remains are now in the Literary Institution. They are placed in the vestibule, and opposite the Temple of Minerva. Mr. Lysons was the first to give any clear interpretation of these fragments. Out of them he has composed the principal front of a *small temple*, and he places the inscription given above over the door. He supposes a line to be wanting, which made up the sense, that “Caius Protacius built, or restored, this temple to the Goddess Sul-Minerva.” There have been found in Bath several altars inscribed to the Goddess *Sul*, and again Sul-Minerva. In Mr. Lysons’ restoration, the head of the Goddess herself is represented (as on the fragment in the Institution) in the tympanum of the pediment, with a serpent twisted round a staff, on one side of her. The hair is tied in a knot on the top of the head, and behind her

* See Antijacobin Review, vol. x., no. xlii., p. 342.

is a crescent. This crescent led Mr. Warner to consider the temple as dedicated to Luna. There are other fragments remaining, which are supposed to represent the Seasons. Thus we see that there formerly stood two temples, on or near the site of the present Abbey Church, dedicated to Minerva, or Sul-Minerva, the Goddess who presided over the waters.

Whitaker observes that the name *Aquæ Solis* does not imply the dedication of Bath or its waters to the sun, as a Deity, because it is rendered in Greek by the very Romans, *ὑδατα θερμα*, simply "*hot waters*," not *ὑδατα ηλίου*, "*waters of the Sun*." It was called *Aquæ Solis* to mark the *heat* of the waters, and to discriminate it from the "*Aquæ*," a little distance from it, now called "*WELLS*."

A gentleman who has given much attention to the study of the Roman Antiquities of Bath, has favoured me with the following observations on the origin of the name *Aquæ Solis*, or *Aquæ Sulis*, which I here insert :

"Since the discovery of the votive altars preserved in the Institution, various distinguished antiquaries, as Lysons, Sir R. C. Hoare, the Rev. J. Hunter, the Rev. Canon Bowles, and others, have been of opinion that a deity was anciently held in great veneration here, under the name of *Sul*, or *Sulis*; and that the name given by the Romans to the city, in consequence of this divinity being so venerated, was *Aquæ Sulis*, and not, as commonly considered, *Aquæ Solis*. These gentlemen, however, are not agreed on many points, in their pathway to this opinion. Lysons assimilates the British deity inscribed on the altars, under the name of *Sul*, with the Roman Minerva; and he is probably right, as we always find *Sul* alluded to as a female divinity: it is always *Deæ Suli*, not *Deo Suli*. Mr. Hunter notices this fact, (see his letter in the Bath Chronicle, June 14th, 1827).

Sir R. C. Hoare (Anc. Wilts. vol. 2) thinks, though the word is feminine, that it was not equivalent with the Goddess Minerva, but that it was the Celtic *Sol*; and we know the sun, in Teutonic, is *masculine*, and the moon *feminine*. Sir Richard says (letter in Bath Chronicle, July 19th, 1827), ‘that the name of *Sul* was Celtic, there can be no doubt, and it was afterwards latinized into *Sol* by the Romans—a custom they adopted on many other occasions, and it appears, by the inscriptions preserved at Bath, that they added their own deity, Minerva, to that of Britons’ *Sol*.’

“The Itineraries of Antoninus, and of Richard of Cirencester, will of course be cited in confirmation of the old appellation, *Aquæ Solis*. Mr. Hunter’s remarks on these, may, however, be deemed worthy of consideration. (See his letter.) ‘The term *Aquæ Solis* occurs only *once* in any *undisputed* remain of the Roman times. It is in one of the Itineraries of Antoninus, and it may be observed that there is no question whether the station indicated by it be not the place now called Bath.’

“‘We find *Aquæ Solis* in two of Richard’s Itinera; but till the genuineness of his work is more completely established, *any evidence*, which it may be disposed to offer in this enquiry, may be disregarded.’

“Mr. Hunter afterwards states his opinion that Antoninus was ignorant of the *Goddess Sul*, and that he was misinformed as to the name of ancient Bath, ‘and knowing that at the station in question were springs celebrated on account of their natural heat, and being familiar with *Heliopolis* as a local appellation, was thus induced to write *Aquæ Solis*; or that some early transcriber of Antonine finding *Aquæ Sulis* which he could *not* understand, ventured, on his own authority, to substitute *Aquæ Solis*, a name

which he *could* understand, and which appeared to him aptly to describe a place *celebrated on account of the natural heat of its waters.*'

"I believe the authority of Richard has been sufficiently established by Sir R. C. Hoare, and others. A specimen of the original MS. was submitted to Mr. Casley of the Cottonian Library, and that gentleman immediately pronounced it to be 400 years old. Now, as Professor Bertram published the *Itinera* in 1759, the MS. discovered by him is likely to be Richard's autograph. If so, it would be desirable to ascertain whether it has *o*, or *u*, in the debated word. And, after all, the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, with regard to Antoninus, or his transcriber, might be extended to Richard.

"In the copy of Richard's *Itinera*, in the library of the Institution, is the following marginal note, in the handwriting of the late Rev. T. Leman :

"'The original name of Bath was *Aquæ Sulis* (and not *Solis*), the British Goddess whose influence extended over the greater part of the S. W. of England, whose chief place was Sulisbury hill, near Bath, and from whom Salisbury plains have probably derived their name. All the altars found at Bath are dedicated to the Goddess *Sulis*.'

"Mr. Leman (with others) seems to regard the name of the British Goddess, as *Sulis Sulinis* and not *Sul Sulis* ; but as we find DEAE SVLI, it seems more likely that *Sul* was the original appellation, for I can hardly think SVLI, a contraction for SVLINI."

THE Goddess *Sul*, OR *Sul Minerva*.

The British characteristic of *Minerva* imports something adapted to her attributes, says Whitaker. The British characteristic of *Minerva*, in its transition from *Sulis*,

lengthens out into Sulinis, and deviates into Sulevis. Yet what is the import of this varying appellation in the British language? It is the same in general with the appellation of *Minerva Medica*, at Rome. Minerva Sulis, or Sul-Minerva, is one that was medicinal, from the influence of the sun, the *Solar* Minerva. Thus, Heul, Syl is the sun in Cornish; Haul, Heyle, Heyluen, in Welsh, are the sun, as Sul is the Sunday. Soil-bheim, in Irish, is a flash or bolt of light; a thunder bolt, Solas; Solus is light; Sul the sun; Dia Suil the Sunday; Suil, the eye; Sul-beim, a bewitching by the eye; Súl in the Armoric, is Sunday; Sul-Pask Easter Sunday; Suliou are Sundays. The origin of Minerva's British title, therefore, is that very reference of the hot springs to the *influence of the sun*, which fixed upon the city itself this appellation; from thence the "Waters of the Sun."

Before passing on to consider the altars dedicated to the Goddess *Sul*, that have been discovered, we must notice an altar, or *Cippus*, as Mr. Warner terms it, which was discovered at the lower end of Stall Street, 1783. Two other altars were discovered with it, one a votive altar to the *Sulevæ*, and one erected by a citizen of Treves. This Cippus has formed the subject of many learned dissertations. (See Prof. Ward, *Phil. Tran.*, xlvi, p. 332; also Gough's *Camden*, v. iii., p. 9; Warner's *Ill.* ix.; *History App.* p. 121; and Whitaker, *Antijacobin Rev.*, x.)

This altar commemorates the restoration, by "Caius Severus, a centurion," (who had either the additional name of "Emeritus," or was discharged from his legion,) of some place which had been consecrated to religious purposes, and which had fallen to decay. This decay had been produced "per insolentiam," which may be understood to mean "through disuse;" but that does not suit with

“Erutum,” the word which follows in the inscription. This led Mr. Whitaker to search for another meaning, and he reads it, “which had been overturned by the ‘Insolence,’” supply—“*of the Christians.*” Mr. Ward supposes that the place was only one of burial. Before Severus restored it, it was “repurgatum” purified, “virtute et numine Augusti,” by “the zeal and authority of the Emperor.” In this inscription there are a few of the “literæ nexæ.” Mr. Ward thinks that the form of the character marks it as belonging to the age of *Severus*.

Before passing to the votive offerings, I must mention a square stone found in 1825, in digging for the foundation of the United Hospital, which is now in the Literary Institution. It contains the inscription: NOVANTI FIL PRO SE ET SUIS EX VISV POSSVŦ. Mr. Hunter is the first who has described the inscription. It indicates that the son of Novantus erected something, probably a sepulchre, for himself and family. The term EX VISV is said of those who do any thing to which they suppose themselves to be admonished by the gods in sleep, *i. e.*, in consequence of a vision.

VOTIVE OFFERINGS.

I now come to the *votive offerings*, which are full of interest, as illustrating not only the pious custom of the heathen in making offerings, but as pointing out their grateful feelings for benefits which they had received from the waters, or from other sources.

Horsley observes, in speaking of vows in sickness :

“There is one thing in these pagan votive altars that may be a shame and a reproach to a great many that call themselves Christians ; and that is, the willingness and cheerfulness with which they paid, or pretended to pay, the

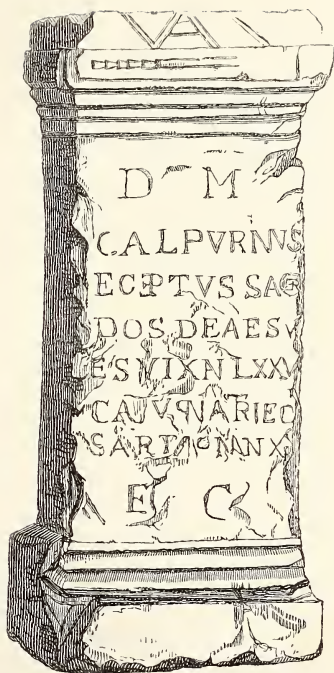
vows they had made. Such as have any acquaintance with these things, know how commonly these letters, V. S. L. M., or V. S. L. L. M. are added at the end of inscriptions that are on such altars, whereby they signified how *willingly* and *cheerfully*, as well as *deservedly*, they performed the vows they had made, viz : Votum Solvit libens merito, or, votum Solvit libens lubens (or lætus) merito. Much more *deservedly*, and therefore more *willingly* and *cheerfully*, should the vows made to the Most High, to the true and living God, be paid or performed to Him, and particularly the vows made in trouble.”*

Thus there was found, in 1792, on the site of the Pump Room, and consequently on or near the site of the Temple of Minerva, an altar dedicated “to the Goddess Sul, for the health and safety of Aufidius Maximus, a centurion of the Sixth Legion, Victrix, by Marcus *Aufidius Lemnus*, his freedman.” A drawing of this altar is given by Mr. Lysons and Mr. Warner.

From the inscription, it appears that it was erected by a manumitted slave, in performance of a vow made to the Goddess Sul, for the restoration of his master, who had made him free, and is thus a monument of the gratitude and piety of the Romans. The sixth legion, mentioned on this altar, was transported into Britain in the time of Hadrian, and probably accompanied that Emperor, when he took this kingdom, in the tour of his dominions.

Another altar was found at the same time and place, which in form and size resembles that first noticed. The inscription is to the same purpose as that on the last. The person by whom the altar was raised, is called *Aufidius Eutaches*.

* Vows made in Trouble, by John Horsley, A. M., London, published 1729. At the time Horsley published this book, he was engaged in the preparation of the *Britannia Romana*.



ROMAN MONUMENTAL STONE—BATH

The letters LEB for LIB indicate that he was a *freed-man*, probably another slave manumitted by Aufidius Maximus.

Among the sculptures formerly to be seen in the walls of Bath, was one in which two figures were represented, which Dr. Guidott supposed to be a Roman *threatening* a Briton, but which, if we may depend on the engraving given in his book, appears rather to be a Roman, in the *act of manumitting a slave*, by placing the cap upon his head. Possibly, says Mr. Hunter, this may be Aufidius, and one of these freedmen.

Mr. Lysons concludes, from the *form* of the *letters*, that this altar, or the preceding one, was made about the beginning of the *third* century.

We have here, therefore, two very pleasing memorials of gratitude, which have survived to tell not only of the benefit which the waters had conferred, in restoring health, but pointing out the gratitude, first of the Roman freedman, to the Divine source from whence he conceived the healing virtue of the springs to flow ; and secondly, his kindly feeling to one who had bestowed the great blessing of freedom upon him. It would be well if Christians, who, in themselves, or their relatives or friends, derive benefit from the waters, would show a like spirit of grateful remembrance, which may find expression in numberless ways, such as in supporting the hospitals, or in ministering to the spread of a purer Faith than that of the grateful Roman.

I must mention here, another altar, found in 1774 near the hot bath, on removing the rubbish, to get at the head of the spring. At the same time, many coins of the upper empire, from Nero to the Antonines, were found, chiefly of middle brass. The altar is dedicated to the goddess *Sul-*

Minerva. The inscription has several united letters. Another altar, dedicated to the same goddess, and to the Numina Augustorum, was found in the cistern of the Cross Bath, 1809. It bears the name of Caius Curiatius Saturninus, an officer of the Second Legion.

In the year 1753, an altar was found at the lower end of Stall Street, together with two others. It is dedicated to the *Sulevæ*, by Sulinus Scultor; but who the *Sulevæ* were, cannot be ascertained. The most probable conjecture is, that they were nymphs of these springs, the progeny or the attendants of the Dea Sul.

Whitaker believes this to have been the altar that stood in the centre of the Temple of Minerva. He considers the focus, which is long and shallow, and nearly the whole size of the top of the altar, to have contained the copper pan in which the fire was placed, and kept burning continually. The perpetual fires of Vesta were kept burning in *pans* of earth. This altar is of rough workmanship; and it is conjectured from this, that the altar, by reason of the fire continually burning, was obliged to be often renewed.

“This stood, we apprehend, almost under the opening, and before a pillar supporting the roof, as our temple had no circular pillars without, and therefore must have had, at least, one pillar within. A fragment of one was found in the ruins, as has been already noticed. This, he observes, was strikingly fitted for the support of the roof, and he endeavours to prove this from its dimensions, and the manner in which it has been cut. Another altar, found at the same time and place, is dedicated to ‘Jupiter Cetius, Mars, and Nemetona.’ Who this latter deity was, appears very uncertain. Mr. Warner is disposed to consider it the name of the local deity of the town, Nemetotacio, which is supposed to be

Launceston; neither is it settled whence this Jupiter had his name of Cetius. Mr. Warner supposes from Cetium, in Germany. The inscription is cut in a more rude manner than most in the collection."

There was discovered, in 1776, a small altar, dedicated to no particular deity, but erected in pursuance of some vow made by "Vettius Benignus." It is now in the Institution passage. Another altar, dedicated to "Fortunæ Conservatrici," is mentioned by Collinson, who says that it was found at Walcot. Horsley has engraved the same inscription, but says that it was found at Manchester. An officer of the Sixth Legion, Victrix, dedicates it to "Fortune, his preserver."

The only altar that is without an inscription, is that which now stands in the vestibule of the Literary Institution, and has upon it two figures, sculptured; the one "Jupiter," the other "Hercules Bibax," or the "Convivial Hercules." It was found with the remains of the two Temples, in the site of the Pump Room. Warner has treated of it at length. The sculpture is not remarkable for elegance, having been executed when the arts were on the decline, and probably towards the beginning of the fourth century. It is worked on Bath stone. The left hand represents Jupiter, with those various emblems which distinguished him from the other deities of pagan mythology. The god grasps in his right hand the *three-forked bolt*, with his left he holds his sceptre, as the king or Father of all beings. At his feet may be seen the *eagle*. The head and countenance are much mutilated. The body of Jupiter is covered with a regal pallium.

The figure which occupies the other face of this bifronted altar, is the representation of "Hercules Bibax." The usual attributes of this deity were the lion's skin, club, and

bow. The two former are sufficiently visible in the relief ; but when he was represented under his "convivial" character, instead of the latter implement of war, he bore, in his right hand, a "goblet." The association of Jove and Hercules, on the same altar, was not unusual ; instances occur in Gruter and Montfauçon. The practice, however, flourished more particularly during the joint reign of Diocletian, and Maximian, the former of whom affected the name and character of Jove ; the latter, those of Hercules. This circumstance is considered by Mr. Warner as an index to the date of the altar, which was probably raised to the honour of those Emperors ; and he places it somewhere between the year A.D. 284, and 304, a period which comprehends the term of their dominion over the empire. The altar seems to have filled the corner of the great Temple, two of its sides being rough, and unwrought.

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS.

From the "Votive" we pass to the "Sepulchral Remains," of which not less than ten have been found, although not more than six of them now remain. Probably the most remarkable, and that concerning which most has been written, is the celebrated inscription to "Julius Vitalis." The stone is longitudinal, having a triangular top. Above the inscription, is what appears to be the representation of fruit and leaves. It was discovered in 1708, by the side of the London road, Walcot, with two urns, one large, the other small ; both containing ashes. It was for many years in the east wall of the Abbey Church. It is now in the Literary Institution.

This monumental stone was erected to a person named "Julius Vitalis," a Belgian, by which is probably meant, that he was a descendant of the Belgæ, who, a little before

the time of Cæsar, had taken possession of the southern part of this island. He also belonged to the Twentieth Legion, which has the addition of V.V. The first V has occasioned some discussion; but late antiquarians have decided in favour of Valeriana. The second V is Victrix. We are further told that he was *Fabriciesis* or *Fabriciensis*, the *smith* or *armourer* of the legion. The clause EX. COLEGIO FABRICE. ELATUS, presents the greatest difficulty, and the explanation perhaps least open to objection, is that he was buried by the Company of Smiths, in the neighbouring city. He died in the twenty-ninth year of his age, and the ninth of his service.

We learn from the Theodocian and Justinian codes, what the business and the laws of this Society of Smiths were. It appears that in the latter period of the Roman Empire, the "army smiths" were erected into a formal company, under the control and management of an officer, denominated Primicerius. The employment of this body, was to make arms for the use of the soldiery, at public forges, called FABRICÆ, erected in their camps, cities, towns, and military stations. No person was permitted to forge arms for the imperial service, unless he were previously admitted a member of the society of the FABRI. It may be fairly inferred, that a company of this trade was settled in Bath, and a FABRICA established.

There is another very remarkable sepulchral stone, at present in the passage of the Literary Institution. It was discovered in 1736, in digging a vault in the Market Place. For many years this inscription and that of Julius Vitalis, were inserted in the wall of the Abbey, at the east end. This stone has occasioned much conjecture, and much has been written upon it; the inscription is surrounded by a plain moulding. There is a figure of a soldier on horseback

In 1795, in the Sydney Gardens, was found another monumental stone, erected to the memory of "Caius Calpurnius," a priest to the Goddess Sul, who died at the age of seventy-five, erected by his wife, "Calpurnia Trifosa Threpte," as Mr. Lysons restores the imperfect word. The word "RECEPTVS" occurs in this inscription, which may be read either as a part of the personal appellation, or in conjunction with SACERDOS, an "admitted" priest of the deity. Thus we find a monument to the memory of a priest of the goddess, whose temple had formerly adorned the Roman city.

It is hardly necessary to remark, that the places of sepulture of the ancient Romans were outside the city walls. Previous to the publication of the Twelve Tables, it was customary to burn, or inter, the bodies of the departed within the city walls ; but as this custom was both inconvenient and dangerous, one article of this code expressly forbade it. And this law did not regard Rome alone, but extended itself to every city of the empire. Hence the Romans adopted the custom of burying their dead, and performing funeral obsequies without their towns, erecting the sepulchres by the side of the public high ways. These funeral remains will therefore most probably indicate the direction of some of the great highways to the city.

cordance with his will, have caused this monument to be erected. He is laid here."

Another similar monument, found at Caer-leon, has the formula slightly varied :

D M I V L I V L I A N V S
M I L . L E G . I I . A V G . S T I P .
X V I I I . A N N O R X L
H I C S I T V S E S T
C V R A A G E N T E
A M A N D A
C O N J V G E .

It would be too long to go into a minute description of those other monumental inscriptions which remain. Having touched upon the principal and most interesting, I can only enumerate the rest ; Camden and Leland have given some, which are now lost. Thus there is one to Caius Murrius Modestus, a soldier of the Second Legion, a native of Forum Julii, in Gaul, or Frejus ; and one to Marcus Valerius Latinus, a centurion of horse, or of the horse which belonged to the Twentieth Legion, neither of which exists at present. Another, discovered in 1797, erected to a discharged soldier of the Twentieth Legion ; much of it is broken away ; what remains, is in the Literary Institution. An inscription to a *Decurion, of the colony Glevum*, or Gloucester, formerly inserted in the city wall, near the north gate, but does not now remain ; it is mentioned by Horsley. Another to Rusonia Avenna, a centurion belonging to the nation of the Mediomatrici (a people of Gaul), is in the Institution ; and one to a little girl, an Alumna, which was first described by Mr. Hunter.* Two more are lost ; one to Succia or Successia Petronia, formerly in the city wall, between the north and west gates, noticed by Leland ; and a stone to Vibia Jucunda, which, Guidott says, was found in Walcot.

Two small urns are in the museum of the Literary Institution. The largest of them was found at Walcot, near the London road. It is of elegant form, and contains a few burnt bones. There does not appear to have ever been a lid ; but it was covered by a piece of Pennant stone. A third, which is said by Mr. Hunter to be in the possession of Mr. Barratt, contained burnt bones, and a coin of Carausius.

Various stone coffins have been found in and about

* See also Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 317.

Bath. One is now walled up in the boundary wall of Bathwick burial ground. Some were found in making the new cemetery, at Widcombe, and a coin of Constantine, and another of Carausius, near them. Their site is marked by a pillar, with an inscription on it, in the cemetery. Several have lately been discovered in Russell Street; and, as these have been very carefully examined, it is hoped that some information may be given in due time. Two brass rings, which are in the Cabinet of Antiquities at the Literary Institution, and a wire pin, were discovered in a coffin, near Larkhall. (See Cat., p. 79.) There was found near the stone coffins, discovered in Russell Street, a silver Denarius, of Antoninus Pius; a Constantine Junior, small brass; a Gratian, ditto. These are all the monumental remains which still exist, or have been found in and around the city, as far as I am aware.

Before drawing to a conclusion, it may be well to mention what existed when Leland wrote, but have, since his time, disappeared. When the walls were standing, there were many sculptured stones inserted in them. Leland gives a cursory view of them; and Mr. Hunter observes: "It is much to be regretted that he has not described more fully the minute objects of curiosity which he saw in his journey through England. Who that has read what he has said of Bath, but must wish it!"

The following is a list of the antiquities which were once to be found in the town walls, but are now lost. These have not been mentioned before: *

A "Sol," or, at least, a large front face, with a profusion of hair.

A "Hercules," with a serpent in each hand.—A "Foot Soldier," with sword and shield.—Two "Wreaths."

* Engraved in Guidott's work, entitled, "A discourse of Bathe, and the Hot Waters there." London: 1676.

A small "Pediment," on which is represented a Shepherd, known by his crook, with his Lysisca, who has a small dog upon her knee. There is considerable beauty in this pediment, and proof that the artist was attentive to the rules of design.

Two "Heads," seen in profile.

A "Greyhound," but, according to Guidott, a *hare*, running.

A "Man, entwined about with two serpents," which Leland supposed to be Laocoon.

A "Man, holding a club."

A "Man, grasping a serpent."

A "Hercules," club in the right hand ; left raised to the head.

Two "Figures," which appear to represent a master manumitting a slave, by placing the cap of liberty on his head.

The head, breast, and shoulders of a man, full face, in a niche.

A "Medusa's Head," in profile, snakes very distinct.

A clothed figure, holding a serpent, which Camden calls Ophiucus.

Several of these were lost before the time of Guidott, and not one of them is now known to exist. Their loss is greatly to be regretted ; for every fragment which can be preserved, tends to throw light upon history, which every year becomes less distinct ; and it is no little honour to the antiquarian, to be enabled to glean, from the few vestiges that remain, undoubted confirmation of what history has left on record.

There remain to be mentioned two figures, now in the vestibule of the Literary Institution. They bear no inscriptions, and therefore do not come under the heads of

antiquities already mentioned. The one is a figure in a niche, with the clamys, representing, according to Mr. Hunter, some *military person*. The figure of a dolphin is carved in the frame. From this rudely-chiselled dolphin on the left hand corner, it would seem (says Mr. Warner) that a *naval* officer was intended to be represented, since that fish was considered as sacred to Neptune, and held to be an emblem of extensive maritime power. He supposes that this stone might have been erected in honor of "Carausius," several of whose coins* have been found in and around Bath, one in making the New Cemetery at Widcombe.

The dolphin, however, is also a symbol of activity and dispatch, and therefore may properly find place on stones set up in honor of military, as well as naval, officers. The cropped hair and short curling beard, observable in this relief, bespeak (as Mr. Warner observes) a soldier of the lower empire. (See Warner's Ill., p. 52.)

Another figure, in a niche of the same kind, is also to be

* One of the most extraordinary characteristics of the reign of Carausius (says Mr. Wright, p. 115), is the number and variety of his coinage. Upwards of 300 different types are known, and there can be little doubt that there are many others, yet unknown. These authentic monuments throw some light upon his character and history; and we have every reason to hope that, in the hands of a skilful antiquary, they will some day be rendered still more valuable. Of the great variety of reverses found on these coins, many, no doubt, refer to historical events. One of them, with the legend, EXPECTATE VENI, is supposed to have been struck on his arrival in Britain, after having assumed the imperial purple at Gessoriacum. The figure beneath the inscription represents the Genius of Britain, with a trident in her hand, welcoming the new Emperor. A number of coins, having such inscriptions as ADVENTVS CARAVSI, ADVENTVS AVGVSTI, etc., with others, inscribed VICTORIA AVGVSTI, and VIRTVS AVGVSTI, seem to have been struck on his return from successful expeditions against his enemies.

seen in the Literary Institution. It is without a head, and has in its right hand the staff of a standard.

There are in the Literary Institution two blocks of stone, which appear to have been parts of a building, inscribed with the letters, O C O R N E I A N V. They are cut in a large character. The I A N V is, perhaps, Janua; and the other word probably Cornelius, or Cornelia. Three other fragments are engraved by Musgrave, Tab. 2; see also Guidott, p. 82; and Warner's Ill. Introd., p. 23.

There is a *block of lead*, cast in the usual form, which was found about 1822, near Sydney Buildings, on the south-west side of the Gardens; the weight is 1 cwt. 83 lbs. An antique key was found at the same time. The words inscribed upon the block of lead may be easily read. The character is beautifully formed, being, in this respect, very different from the lead inscriptions found in Derbyshire, of the same emperor, Hadrian. There is nothing here, as in the Derbyshire inscription, to guide us to the mine from which the lead was procured; but it may be presumed to be from the Mendip Hills.

The Roman antiquities of Bath cannot be treated of properly, unless mention be made of the coins, many of which have been found here at different periods, but none of any particular value, or that can be thought (according to Mr. Hunter) to cast any light upon British affairs. Eight are engraved by Guidott; about fifty are in the Institution. The earliest Roman money found in Bath, is of the Emperor Nero. In 1824, Roman coins were found at a house pulled down near the East Gate. In 1829, or thereabout, coins were found in Bathwick; these are now in the possession of Mr. Goodridge.

There were also found many Roman coins in removing

the foundations of the Old Abbey-house, and in preparing the site for the present offices of the Union Board. These are mostly of the time of Constantine.

A coin of Augustus, found at Wellow, is now in the possession of the Rev. C. Paul, the vicar. There has been found at Wellow, a very fine pavement, on the site of a large Roman villa. The foundations of many villas have been discovered in that neighbourhood.

With respect to the Roman coins, Mr. Morris informs me that "he has recently seen several Roman coins discovered about twelve years ago, by the workmen employed in effecting alterations at Sainsbury's Brewery, Walcot. There are two of Nero, one of Vespasian, two of Domitian, a Carausius, and a Constantine, and a second brass of *Claudius*."

Mr. Hunter observes: "I have seen an account of a hoard of Roman money, said to have been found near Walcot Church, every piece of which was said to be of considerable rarity. It was given out that it must have been a collection of some Roman virtuoso; but I have been told that the whole was a fraud of a dealer in coins, then living in Bath Street."

If the length of this notice had not already been too far extended, it would have been proper to have touched upon the various articles of *Roman dress* which have been discovered, and to have enumerated also the specimens of household utensils, by which the habits and manners of the people may be inferred or described; but we may not omit to mention a curious brass *medallion*,* which was found in digging the foundation of the present Pump Room, and became the property of the Rev. Mr. Richardson, who

* It is deposited in the sixteenth drawer of the Cabinet of Antiquities, at the Literary Institution.

presented it to the Literary Institution. It is supposed by Whitaker to have hung in the Temple of Minerva, on the site of which it was discovered. It has been engraved in the appendix to Warner's History of Bath, and contains the head of a female, with the word POMPEIA, I. C. V. It is very finely finished; above the head, within the rim round it, are the remains of a silver soldering, which show a ring to have been fastened to it, for hanging it to a wall. The dress is very striking, as the head has a flat coil of curls behind, with a frontlet to the hair before, the latter of which mounts up to a peak, and carries a turn-up in front, and bears an ornament upon it, truly Roman—a fibula, or clasp, with a gem upon each of the three sides seen. This frontlet runs down sloping to both ears, then turns by an unseen fillet under the hair, and is fastened before by the fibula, or clasp. But what is still more extraordinary, a kind of love-lock (as Mr. Whitaker calls it) hangs down upon either side of the neck, braided, yet long—a sure, though perhaps solitary, witness to that fashion.

The face of "Pompeia" is a very fine one. It is one of the best, perhaps, of all matronly faces that was ever exhibited. She is supposed to have been a descendant of the great Pompey, and we know that his family afterwards became united with that of Julius Cæsar, his former rival and competitor for the empire. Hence Whitaker reads I. C. V. Julius Cæsaris Uxor, and supposes the medallion to have been given as a present to the Temple, by some descendant of the family, settled in the colony at Bath.

Amongst the other miscellaneous articles which have been discovered, is a *Tabula Honestæ Missionis*; it was discovered about 1819; it is now, says Mr. Hunter, in the collection of Mr. Joseph Barratt; a pillar, of about the height of three feet, on which, it is supposed, a small statue

once stood. This was found with the remains of the Temple, on the site of the Pump Room.

A brass spoon, and an iron key, were found near Bath, on the site of Sydney Buildings, near the block of lead. A brass key was also discovered near Bath, and a Fibula, which formed part of the collection sent to the Institution, from Bath Street.

Three *Penates*, which were found in the years 1824 and 1825. The sitting figures were discovered near the borough walls. The other two near Weston.*

The *Specimens of Pottery* which have been found, are from the rudest, to the most perfect. On some of the pieces the names of the makers are impressed; others have borders and ornaments, which are often truly graceful. Representations of hunting are common subjects, all of which may be seen at the Literary Institution. These were partly presented by members, and partly brought from the museum in Bath Street.

ROMAN ROADS.†

As might be expected, *Aquæ Solis* was the centre of many roads, which communicated with every part of the island; one road went northwardly, to *Corinium* (*Cirencester*), whence the traveller might proceed across the island to *Lindum* (*Lincoln*); or he might go to *Glevum* (*Glo'ster*), and the towns on the *Severn*; or he might turn eastward, towards *London*. The road from *Corinium* to *Aquæ Solis*, continued its course southwardly from the latter place, to another bathing town, called *Ad Aquas*, and now known by the somewhat similar name, *Wells*. Here the road separated into two branches, one of which proceeded to a

* A medicine stamp was found in Bath in 1781. (See Thomas Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 244.)

† See, Mr. Wright's work, p. 143.

town called, from the river on which it stood, Ad Uxellam, now Bridgewater, and thence to Isca (Exeter); the other led by a town of some importance, named Ischalis, now Ilchester, to Moridunum, on the southern coast. The traveller who would proceed direct from Londinium to Aquæ Solis, followed the western road till he reached the town of Spinæ (Speen), where he turned off by a branch road, which led him by the towns of Cunetio, near Marlbro', and Verlutio, near Heddington, to Aquæ Solis. From Aquæ, the same road was continued to a station on the Avon, called Ad Abonam, or Abona, which seems to be correctly placed at Bitton, and thence to another part, on the banks of the Avon, where it enters the Bristol Channel, thence called Ad Sabrinam.

Having thus given but a very hasty and imperfect sketch of those interesting relics, which have, in by-gone times, formed the subject of such profound enquiry, and which, for the most part, remain still to exercise our ingenuity, and to kindle our interest in the manners and habits of a people long passed away, but the remnant of whose labours and works of art stir up our admiration; it may be permitted me to observe that such a study, pursued in a candid frame of mind, can never be without good fruit, not merely in informing the intellect, but in improving the heart; not merely in supplying an agreeable recreation from weightier occupations, but in causing us to form true views of times present, by contemplating times past. In tracing the vestiges of old Rome, and her potent sway, we mark the relics of that Iron Empire, which was to break in pieces and tread underfoot the Empires that had preceded it; but which, in its turn, was to be overthrown by a power unlike to any of the rest; and which, not arising as its fore-runners, by man's ambition, was, unlike them, to be imperishable.

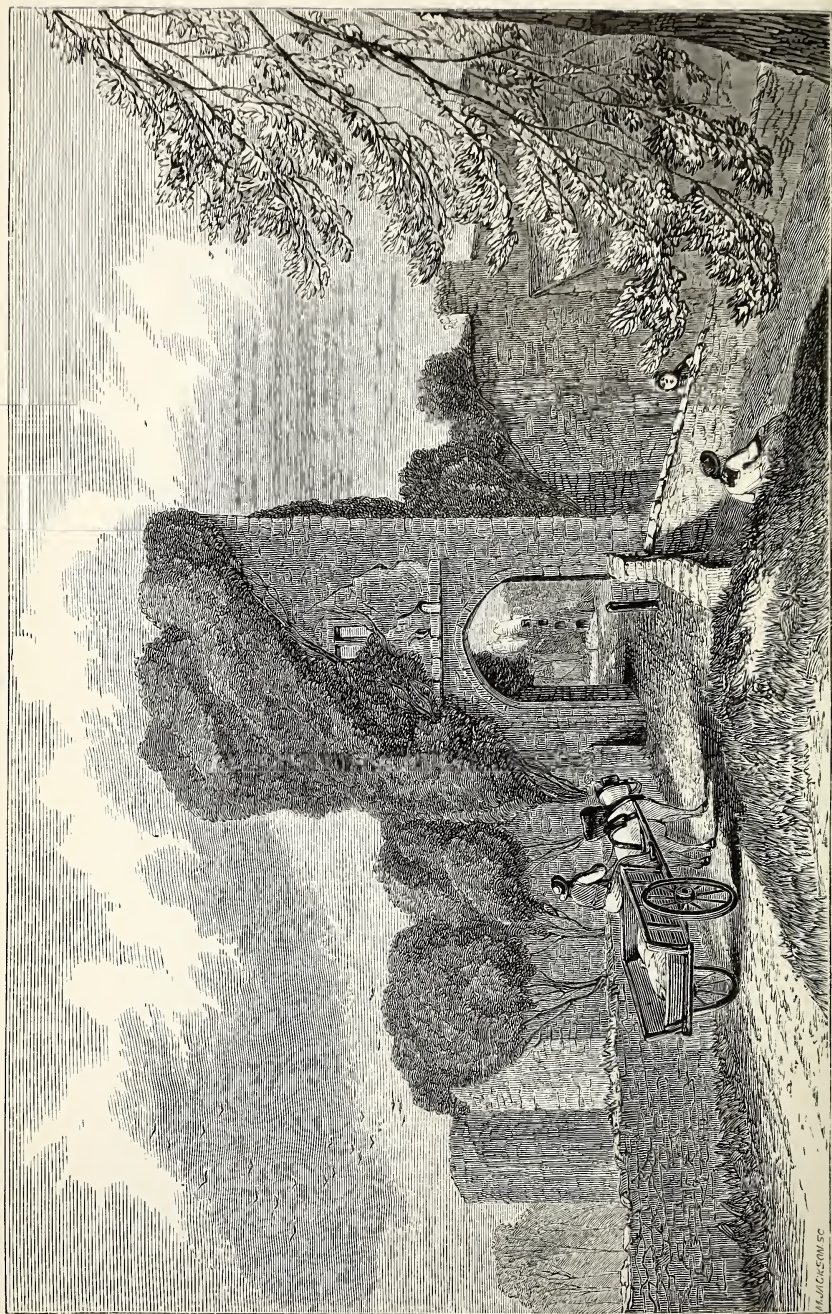
We trace in these fragments the gradual progress of mankind, and the growth of nations. We trace the preparation for a still higher state of civilization, and, as it were, the foundation stones of that structure which it is our lot to witness, in the growth of a great Christian power. Our minds are led, not merely to meditate upon the instability of human grandeur, and upon the passing away of things present, but are taught that what has gone before has been *overruled* to the working out of great and glorious purposes, which we have been permitted to see in part fulfilled, and for which we should offer thanks to the Giver of all good. Let us compare the ruined Temple of Minerva with the stately fabric of our Metropolitan Church; and if Christianity has reared such a pile to the honour and glory of the ONE TRUE GOD, it is at best an outward expression, very faint and feebly conveyed, how far the glory of Christian England transcends the glory of England in Pagan times!

“ Now the fierce bear, and leopard keen,
 Are perished, as they ne’er had been;
 Oblivion is their home ;
 Ambition’s boldest dream, and last,
 Must melt before the clarion blast
 That sounds the dirge of Rome.
 Heroes and kings obey the charm,
 Withdraw the proud high-reaching arm,
 There is an oath on High,
 That ne’er on brow of mortal birth
 Shall blend again the crowns of earth,
 Nor in according cry
 Her many voices mingling own
 One tyrant lord, one idol throne:
 But to His triumph soon
 He shall descend, who rules above,
 And the pure language of His love
 All tongues of men shall tune.”

Farleigh-Hungerford Castle, Somerset.

BY THE REV. J. E. JACKSON.

THE ruined castle at this place was, for about 300 years, viz : from A.D. 1369 to A.D. 1686, the principal residence, in Somersetshire, of the Hungerford family. In that county their possessions were very considerable; but in Wilts, from which the castle is only divided by the river below its walls, there would seem to be few districts with which they were not, at some time or other, connected as landowners. Some have said that the castle stands on the actual site of a Roman villa. Of this there is no evidence, from direct discovery. There are, however, Roman remains close by. In Temple Field, half a mile off towards the north, the remains of a villa were opened in 1822. A tolerably perfect bath, with several coins, and some tessellated pavement, were found. There was another villa, at the distance of a mile towards the S.E.; and on a hill, rising N.W. above the castle, are traces of an earthwork, and camp. Before Farleigh belonged to the Hungerfords, it was the property of the Montfort family, and bore their name. Sir Henry de Montfort, (temp. King John,) had a house on this spot. From the Montforts, it passed to the family of Burghersh, by whom it was sold, in A.D. 1369, to Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Heytesbury. He was one of the



DRAWN BY T. H. HAIR.

GATEWAY — FARLEIGH CASTLE

earliest Speakers of the House of Commons, and steward to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. By Sir Thomas and his son Walter, Lord Hungerford (temp. Henry VI.,) the house of the Montforts was enlarged, and converted into a castle. It probably underwent some later alterations.

The principle gate-house still remains. Over the arch is a sickle, in stone, the device of the Hungerford family; above this is a shield of their arms, surmounted by a helmet and crest, and the letters E. H., for Edward Hungerford. The single apartment above the archway was a guard-room, with a door leading on to the walls. There is no trace of a portcullis; but there are apertures for the beams of a drawbridge. From this entrance, round the southern and western sides, the castle was protected by a narrow moat, on the north a natural ravine, and, on the east, the steepness of the knoll on which it stands, defended it. As the ground falls away rapidly towards the north, the water must have been held up at both extremities of the moat by a strongly-built dam. The pipes by which it was supplied have been traced to a spring on the top of a hill nearly three-quarters of a mile from the castle.

The general area was divided into two courts. The outer one, which is the first entered after passing through the gate-house, contained the stables and offices, etc. It was formerly pitched all over with stone. Leland, who visited Farleigh, temp. Henry VIII., says that there were "diverse praty towers in the utter warde." Of these the fragments of two still remain, in the wall on the south side of the court-yard. Crossing this first court by the road, we pass out of it between two thick walls, the remains of another entrance. Close to this were lately discovered the lower steps of the winding stair-case, by which the walls on

this side were ascended. The approach to the castle this way was through the park, which lay on the north side, including the picturesque ground between Farleigh and Iford.

The upper court ended where a line of wooden rails now crosses the castle yard. Here was an inner gate-house, through which was the way to the quadrangle forming the dwelling house. Of this gate-house Leland says, "It was fair ; and there the arms of the Hungerfords richly made yn stone." On each side of it were two small round towers, the foundation of one of which is still visible. On either side of the site of this entrance is a small sunk garden, or court. At each of the four angles of the house was a high round tower, and in the intervals, from tower to tower, were the larger apartments. Leland says, "The haule and chambers were stately, and were commonly reported to have been built by one of the Hungerfords, by the prey of the Duke of Orleans, whom he had taken prisoner." This common saying was, however, incorrect, so far as regards the personal capture of the Duke of Orleans at Agincourt. Sir Walter Hungerford was certainly at that battle, and may have been enriched by the ransom of prisoners ; but it is generally allowed that the Duke of Orleans was made prisoner by Sir Richard Waller, of Speldhurst, in Kent.

By an excavation made in 1845, the foundations of some of the basement rooms were brought to light. The remains of a furnace, ashpit, oven, and flue, found in the N.W. corner of the lower court, show that the inferior parts of the house must have been towards that side. The principal front, as drawn in Buck's *Antiquities*, faces the east. This front, as well as that on the western side, rose directly upon the edge of the castle knoll. On the north side, where the knoll ends most abruptly, and is accordingly guarded by a

strong facing of masonry, the house did not rise immediately upon the outer edge of the court, but stood back several yards within it, leaving space for a narrow strip of yard, the pitching of which is still to be seen.

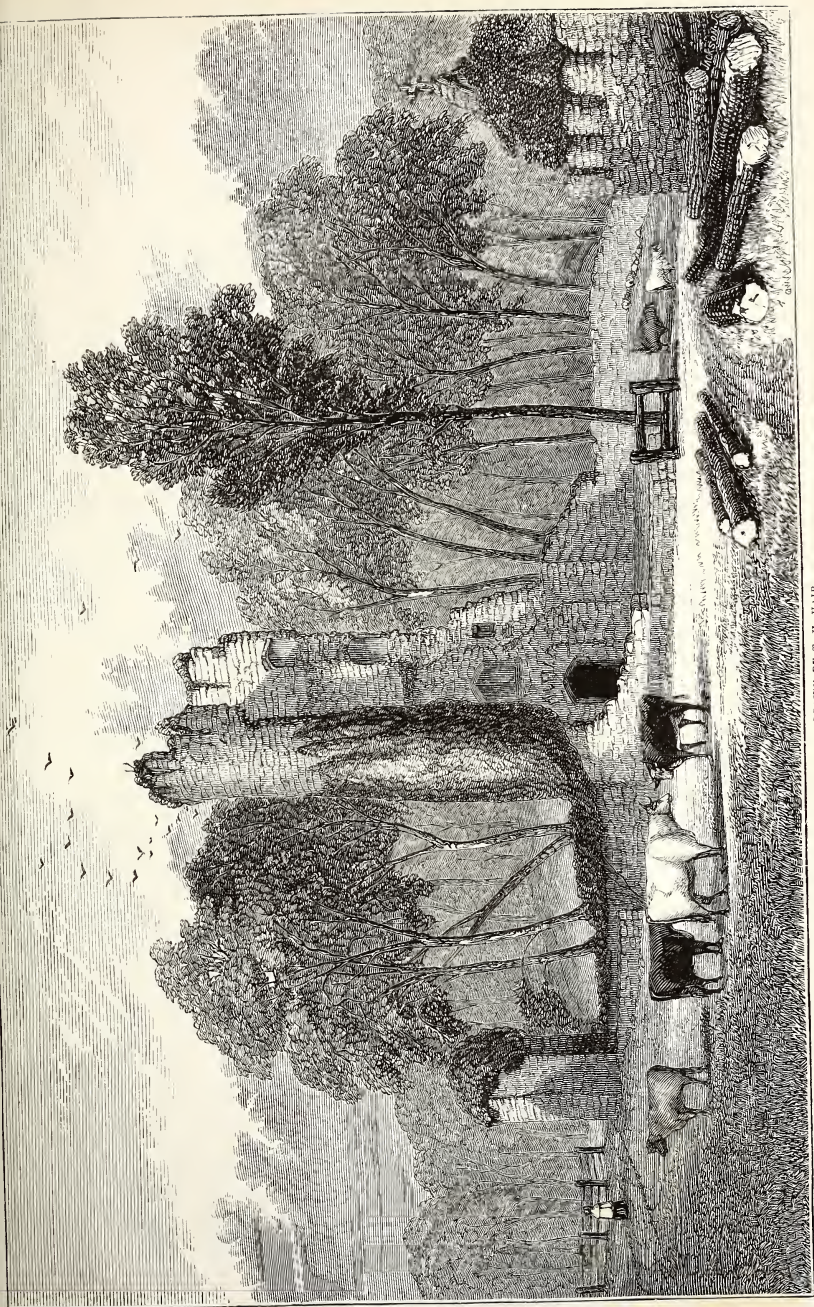
Farleigh Castle was much embellished by a Sir Walter Hungerford, temp. Elizabeth. Of the coats of arms that were in the window, or on the walls, some notes were taken on the spot by Le Neve, the antiquary, who made a hasty visit here, in 1701. These are in one of his manuscripts in the British Museum. A fine hall table, said to have been part of the castle furniture, is still preserved at Hinton Abbey ; and various fragments of the building, such as carved heads, mullions of windows, mantel-pieces, etc., have been recognized in the neighbouring cottages.

THE TOWERS.

Two out of the four towers which formed the square of the dwelling-house, are still left. A line drawn between them would mark the south front, as approached from the first court. In each of these towers were small rooms, a ground floor, and two stories. There was no subterranean chamber. The foundations are very strongly built, in broad circular courses of masonry, each lower course being broader than the one above, until the lowest becomes, in fact, one entire substratum. The tower at the south-west angle of the quadrangle (and which is the first that meets the eye in passing under the archway of the gate-house,) was for many years held together by a net-work of ivy, growing from a single stem, nearly two yards wide. The boughs were as thick as a cable. On the fifth of November, 1842, through the carelessness of some children, the ivy accidentally caught fire, and was entirely destroyed. The tower being thus deprived of its girders, a large part soon

afterwards fell down, showing the interior as it is now seen.

THE CASTLE CHAPEL, DEDICATED TO ST. LEONARD,
Stands in the upper court-yard, within the sunk area of a small cemetery, the level of which is several feet below the castle-yard. The parapeted wall around it is modern. This chapel, or an older building on the same site, was, in ancient times, the church of the parish; but when the Hungerfords converted their house into a castle, and enclosed it with high walls and a drawbridge, it became necessary to provide for the parishioners a church elsewhere, to which they might have free access at all times. The parish church then standing, was accordingly appropriated by them as a domestic chapel; and a new church, (the present parish church of Farleigh), was built on the hill southward of the castle. This was done by Walter Lord Hungerford, High Treasurer of England, A.D. 1443. The chapel porch is at the west end. The roof is of oak, embossed with sickles, and the arms of the Hungerfords. The descent into the building is by a few steps, the floor being below the level of the cemetery. There is neither aisle nor distinct chancel; but the latter is represented by a slight elevation of the pavement, for about nine feet from the east wall. The east window is plain perpendicular; the stained glass now there is of modern insertion. The west window has decorated tracery. There were formerly side windows; on the south side, five, and on the north side, three. These being much dilapidated, were blocked up some years ago. The roof seems to have had a coved ceiling. The font and piscina now in the chapel were brought from the present parish church, about twenty years ago. Of the armour suspended against the wall, some portions are relics of the old castle armoury. The



DRAWN BY T. H. HAIR.

FARLEIGH CASTLE, SOMERSET.

antique furniture, also, was partly found here, and partly collected from neighbouring cottages. In one of the old chests were once found some letters of Oliver Cromwell. The following is a copy of one that was stolen a few years ago. It is addressed to Antony Hungerford, Esq., father of Sir Edward, the last owner of Farleigh.

“Sir,—I am very sorrye my occacion will not permit mee to returne” (*i. e.* to reply) “to you as I would. I have not yett fully spoken with the gentlemen I sent to waite upon you? When I shall doe it, I shall be enabled to bee more particular, beinge unwillinge to detaine your servante any longer. With my service to your lady and family, I take leave, and rest

“Your affectionate servante.

“O. CROMWELL.”

“July 30, 1652.

“For my honoured friend, Mr. Hungerford, the elder, at his house, These.”

The chapel is about sixty feet long, by twenty wide. The walls towards the eastern end were stencilled in a foliated pattern. On one side of the altar is a gigantic representation of St. George and the Dragon, and near this are traces of a figure of a knight kneeling, bearing on his coat the arms of Hungerford.

THE CHANTRY CHAPEL, DEDICATED TO ST. ANNE.

This is on the north side of the principal chapel, measuring twenty feet by fifteen. It was probably built by Sir Thomas Hungerford, the purchaser of Farleigh, for private use, in what was then the parish church. After the suppression of chantries, it seems to have answered the purpose of a mausoleum. About A.D. 1650, it was embellished, and the vault underneath was enlarged, by

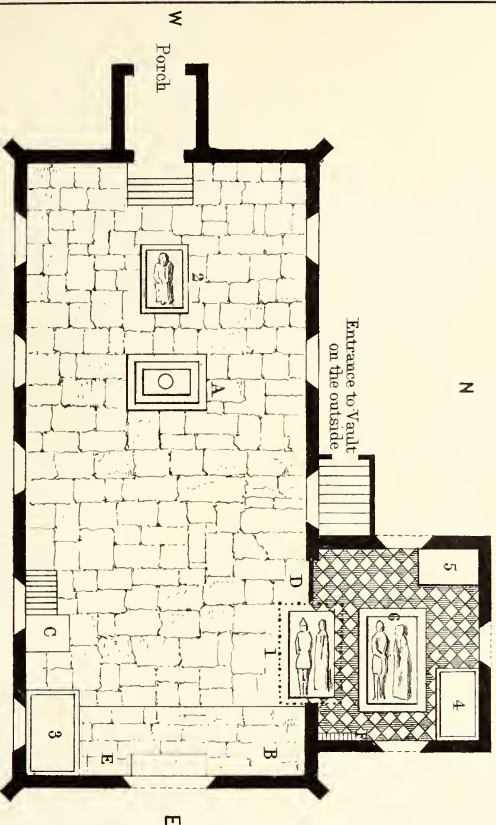
Margaret (Halliday), lady of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. The walls were painted with coats of arms and figures of saints; the floor was inlaid with black and white marble, in lozenge; and gilded iron gates, with arms and crests, were placed between the two chapels. The stained glass now in the windows has been added recently.

THE MONUMENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR DATES.

No. 1. *Sir Thomas and Joan Lady Hungerford*.—This is the monument of the purchaser of Farleigh and his lady, Joan Hussey. It stands within a very handsome iron railing, of antique pattern, under the arch which divides the chantry chapel from the larger one. Sir Thomas died A.D. 1398; his lady A.D. 1411-12. On each of the sides are five coats of arms—Hungerford, Heytesbury, Hussey, both single and in combination. These effigies were formerly painted. Under the knight's head, on a helmét, is a talbot's head for a crest. On the west side of this tomb are three shields, on which are the arms, and the letters *t.h.* and *i.h.* The eastern side abuts against the pier of the arch.

No. 2. *The Chantry Priest's*.—An incised slab on the floor of the larger chapel, between the entrance steps and font. The inscription is now nearly illegible; but the person buried was, no doubt, one of the first chaplains of the chantry, after its endowment by Walter Lord Hungerford, the son of Sir Thomas, the purchaser. All the particulars of the endowment, as well as the names of some of the chaplains, are known from a complete set of the Chantry Deeds, which have fortunately been met with. The name of this priest is effaced; but the following words are capable of being made out:

“ cantarie pptue ad altare M.



GROUND PLAN of the Old Chapel of ST. LEONARD
And the Chantry of St. Anne, within the Castle of
FARELEIGH-HUNGERFORD. CO. SOMERSET.

Drawn without measurement by the Rev. J.E. Jackson 1852.

The Monuments, according to their Date.

1. Tomb of Sir Thomas & Joan Lady Hungerford A.D. 1398 & 1441. within Iron Railing.
2. The Chantry Priests.
3. Sir Walter Hungerford A.D. 1395 & his Son Edward A.D. 1535.
4. Sir Edward Hungerford A.D. 1607.
5. Mrs Mary Shaw A.D. 1613 with a Brass on the Wall.
6. Sir Edward Hungerford K.B. A.D. 1648 & Margaret Halliday his wife A.D. 1672.
- A. Font
- B. Piscina } Brought from the present Church of Farleigh in 1834.
- C. Pulpit (Modern)
- D. Ornamented Iron gate dividing the Chantry from the large Chapel.
- E. Painting of St. George & the Dragon.
- F. A Copper Coffin Plate, referring to Sir Edward (N^o 6) brought from the Vault below.

Walterum Hungerford Dom. Hungerford ad V
 obit Vto. cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.”
 “Here lieth — Priest of the Perpetual Chantry founded
 at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Walter Hun-
 gerford Lord Hungerford who died the 5th
 on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.” The
 stone was raised a few years ago, and the skeleton of a
 young man, with the teeth quite perfect, was discovered.

No. 3. *Sir Walter Hungerford*.—In the S.E. corner of the
 large chapel. He was seventh in descent from Sir Thomas
 (No. I), and died 1595. A curious engraving of this Sir
 Walter, on horseback, is published in Sir R. C. Hoare’s
 “Modern Wilts.” He was buried at first in a small vault
 under the monument, but his body was afterwards re-
 moved to a larger one, under the side chapel. The inscrip-
 tion on this tomb is curiously cut. It runs round the
 margin, beginning at the east end ; but on the third side,
 next the south wall, the words require to be read back-
 wards. It mentions also a son, who died before him.
 “Tyme tryeth Truth quod (quoth) Water Hungerford
 Knyght — who lyeth here — And Edward hys sone
 to Gds (God’s) mercy in whom he strust (trusts) for ever.
 Ano. Do. 1585, The VI of Desbr.” The latter date
 refers to the son’s death. The tomb is of freestone,
 painted.

No. 4. *Sir Edward Hungerford*.—In the N. E. corner of
 the smaller Chapel. He was brother of Sir Walter, (No. 3).
 The tomb is of the same pattern as the last. On the slab
 is this inscription :—

“Edward Hungerford, Knight, sonne to Walter, Lord
 Hungerford, and late Heire to Sir Walter Hungerford,
 deceased the 5th daie of December, 1607: and lieth here

with Dame Jane, his wife, daughter to Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Downe Amney." This Sir Edward's second wife was Cicely, daughter of Sir John Tufton, who, after Sir Edward's death, re-married Francis Manners, sixth Earl of Rutland. The Earl, in right of his wife, held for life Farleigh Castle, and the rest of the Hungerford estates.

No. 5. *Mrs. Shaa*.—An altar tomb in the N.W. corner of the small chapel, standing north and south. Mrs. Shaa was sister to Sir Edward Hungerford, (No. 4.) and lived at Hinton Abbey, of which she had a lease from her brother. She died 1613. On a brass tablet against the wall, above the monument, is an inscription in verse, relating to her.

No. 6. *Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B., and Margaret (Halliday) his wife*.—This is the latest of the Hungerford monuments at Farleigh. The Sir Edward buried here was a Colonel in the army of the Commonwealth, and commanded at the siege of Wardour Castle, when it was defended by Blanche, Lady Arundel. He died A.D. 1648. His Lady was daughter of William Halliday, Alderman of London, and brought to the Hungerfords the Manors of Corsham, Iford, Stanton St. Quintin, etc. She founded an Almshouse at Corsham, and died 1672.

This fine monument is of black and white marble; the upper slab is in a single piece, eight feet long by five wide. Against the chantry chapel wall, on the east side, opposite the foot of the monument, is a small circular copper plate, formerly the cover of a leaden urn in the vault below, and relating to the Knight whose figure lies on the monument.

THE VAULT

Is under the smaller chapel, and is entered by steps from the outside. At the foot of the steps, on the right and left,

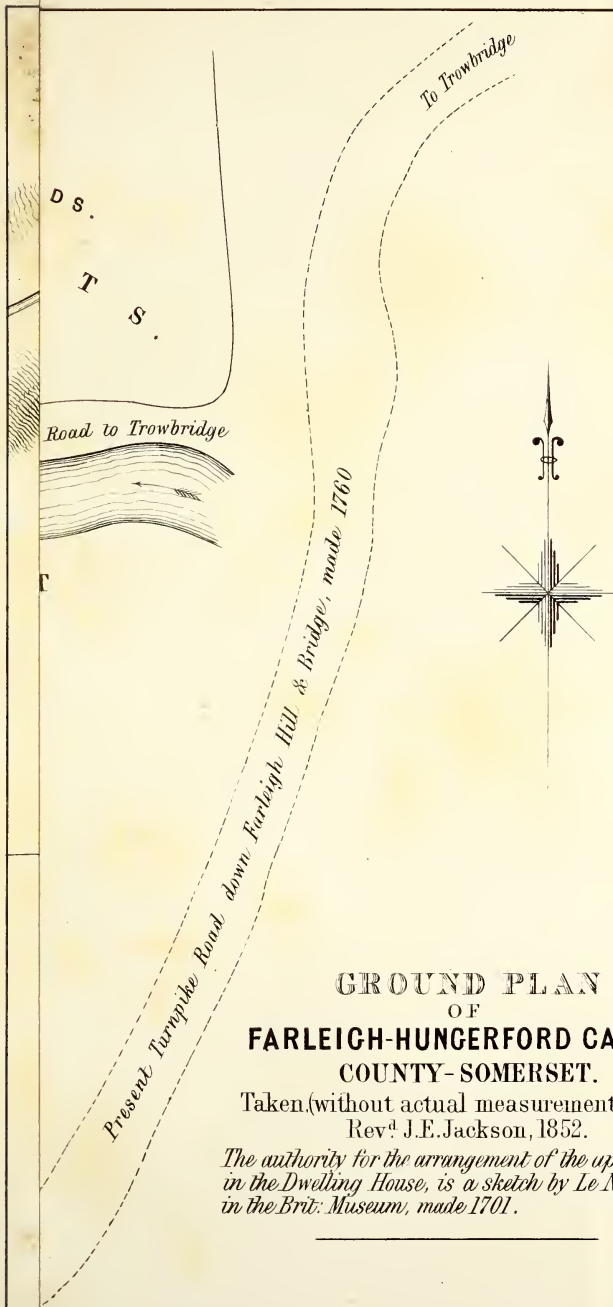
are two doorways, built up with stone. They have been examined, but lead to nothing. Within the vault are the leaden coffins of four males, two females, and two children. The wooden outer coffins have long since perished. The individuals buried here, are, most probably, those whose cenotaphs are in the two chapels above ; but others, also, of the Hungerford family, are known to have given in their wills directions to be buried at Farleigh.

In the little cemetery, outside, skeletons have occasionally been found. These may have been either persons belonging to the castle household, or parishioners, who were buried there when this was the parish church.

There were two chaplains belonging to the castle chapel, one called the Chaplain of St. Leonard, the other the Chaplain of the altar of the B.V.M. A house was built for them at the east end of the chapel, by Walter Lord Hungerford. It is still standing, and is, in fact, the only habitable part of the castle that remains.

The estates of the Hungerfords being at one time confiscated, Farleigh Castle was granted by King Richard III. to his brother George, Duke of Clarence, whose daughter, Margaret Plantagenet, mother of Cardinal Pole, was born within its walls. In the civil war, temp. Charles I., it was used as a garrison for the King, in connection with the castles of Bristol and Nunney. But, on the success of the Parliament, it surrendered Sept. 15, 1645. It is said that King Charles II. once came here, and was entertained by an extravagant Sir Edward Hungerford, who sold this and all his other estates. Farleigh, with large property in several adjoining parishes, was bought by Mr. Henry Baynton, of Spy Park. In 1702, Mr. Baynton's representatives sold the manorial lands of Farleigh to the Houlton

family; but the castle, by itself, being then entire, to Mr. Cooper, of Trowbridge. The Bayntons used it as a residence, and they appear to have been the last family who lived in it; for, in 1730, when it was transferred by the Coopers to Mr. Joseph Houlton, ancestor of the present proprietor, it had already fallen to decay, and the materials had been converted to other purposes.



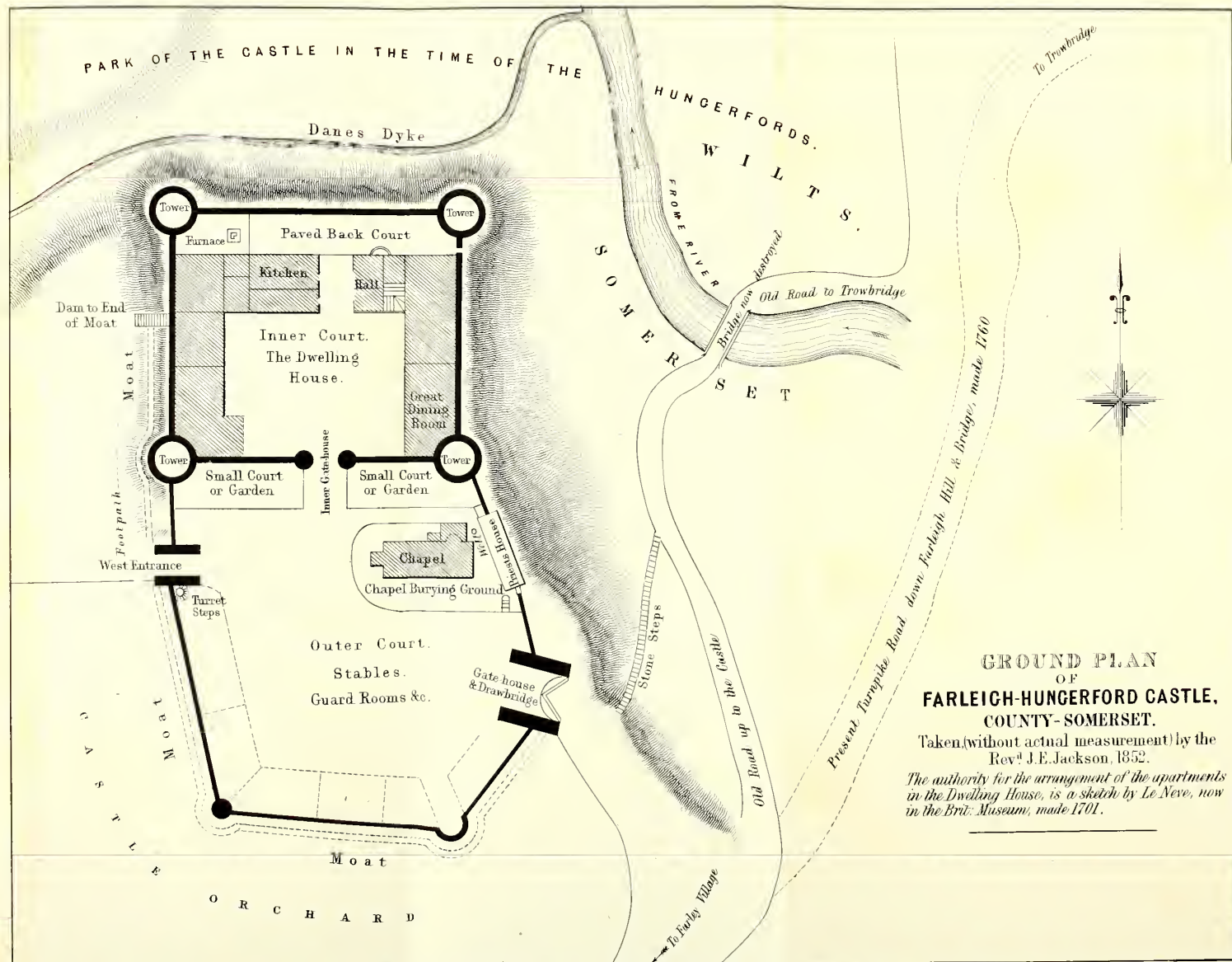
GROUND PLAN
OF

**FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD CASTLE,
COUNTY-SOMERSET.**

Taken (without actual measurement) by the
Revd J.E. Jackson, 1852.

*The authority for the arrangement of the apartments
in the Dwelling House, is a sketch by Le Neve, now
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The Cannington Park Limestone.

BY MR. W. BAKER.

THE Limestone of Cannington Park has always been a geological puzzle ; and, long since geology has become a science worthy the attention of learned men, it has been considered nonfossiliferous.

Nearly forty years ago, the well known Geologist, Leonard Horner, explored Cannington Park very carefully, and his observations on it are published in one of the early numbers of the Geological Transactions, in a paper entitled, " Sketch of the Geology of the Western part of Somersetshire."

In this interesting and valuable report, Mr. Horner says: " I examined this Limestone with very great care, in order to discover whether it contained any organic remains, and particularly at the decomposed surfaces, and at those places where the stone was bruised by the blow of the hammer, but I could not find the slightest trace ; and some of the quarry men, who had worked there for several years, told me they had never found anything of the kind." Notwithstanding Mr. Horner failed to discover fossils in this rock, he records the following opinion, in the paper above quoted : " It is very probable that by a more

minute examination, madripores and shells will be found in this Limestone, for there are laminae of calcareous spar dispersed through it, which are strong indications of organic remains."

In 1837, the late Rev. D. Williams read a paper, to the Geological Section of the British Association at Liverpool, on the Geology of parts of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset, wherein he says: "The Exmoor and Quantock group is of such perfectly simple structure, as to be briefly explained by a series of emergencies, the key to unlocking it being found in the fact that the lowest and most ancient emerged at, and towards, the north-east; thus, in the ascending order, the Cannington Park Limestone, near Bridgwater, is the lowest rock of all." In a subsequent part of this paper, Mr. Williams intimates that he had found organic remains in this rock, but he does not particularize any.

In 1839 the Report of the Ordnance Survey of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset, was published under the direction of Sir Henry De la Beche, and I copy the following remarks from p. 55 of this important work: "To determine the place which the Cannington Park Limestone, near Bridgwater, occupies in the Grauwacke series of North Devon and West Somerset, is difficult. The Limestone is so surrounded by Red Sandstone, that its near connection with the rocks of the Quantock Hills cannot be traced satisfactorily."

Soon after the publication of Mr. Horner's paper, when I was a young geologist, my attention was called to the author's prediction—that madripores and corals would be found in the Cannington Park rock. I commenced a keen search for them on the old walls that bound the park, and I was soon rewarded with many good examples of weather-

worn corals, and fragments of encrinites; and subsequently, the loose stones, formerly the defences of the hill, and the quarries, also furnished me with many good specimens. At the first general meeting of this society, I had the pleasure of exhibiting several large and handsome polished slabs, full of corals; and some of them are still in our Museum. No discovery of a fossil shell was made known until within the last three or four months; indeed this is the first public notice of such a discovery.

In October last, Mr. J. H. Payne, one of our early members, in searching for corals and madripores on Cannington Park, cracked a stone containing a beautiful valve of a bivalve shell. The external surface only is exposed, and one side of the beak is concealed; the other side is slightly winged, and the whole shell is marked with fine, but well defined, longitudinal ridges—it is much like *Cardium Aliforme*. I had the pleasure of showing this interesting specimen to our Vice-President, the Earl of Cavan, and his lordship took an early opportunity of going to the hill in search of fossil shells, and succeeded in finding three distinct species, different from Mr. Payne's, viz., a large *Productus*, an *Orthis*, and a *Terebratula*.

On the 17th of November I met his lordship on the hill by appointment, and spent, in diligent research, a cold but bright and cheerful morning, on its sheltered southern side. We found a large *Productus*, and several other species of bivalves, which I believe agree with fossils in the Mountain Limestone of Mendip. When Dr. Pring, Mr. Moore, and myself, examined the Williams' Collection, at Bleadon, at the request of this society, we were surprised, at finding in one of the cabinets two or three imperfect bivalves, labelled Cannington Park. These fossils were no doubt found by the late Mr. Williams,

after he had read his paper to the British Association, in 1837, and are probably recorded in his manuscript book, which is now the property of the society.

It might be asked, how was it that fossils in the Cannington Park Limestone were so long hid from the observation of good geologists? I answer, the highly crystalline nature of the stone was the cause. The organic remains are unusually concealed in these beds; but now the eye has detected these objects, although they are so obscure, we shall in future find them abundant. The crystalline character of the stone, is no doubt to be attributed to the volcanic action which uplifted the rock, for trappean Red Stone fills up many fissures in the hill; and volcanic cinders, connecting trap and altered Limestone, are not uncommon on different parts of the hill.

Cannington Park has been marked on one or two geological maps as Mountain Limestone, but without fossil evidence; and for many years it has been doubtful in what series of strata it should be arranged. In different parts of the Quantock Hills are beds of Limestone, almost composed of madripores, corals, and encrinital fragments; but hitherto no molusca shells are recorded to have been found in these beds; therefore they may be of a very different geological age, perhaps much older than the Cannington Park Limestone.

Humboldt in his great work, "The Cosmos," says: "Some strata furnish only the impression of a shell, but if it be one of a characteristic kind, we are able on its production, to recognize the formation in which it was found, and to state other organic remains which were buried with it. Thus the shell brought home by the distant traveller, acquaints us with the geological character of the country which he has visited."

We now know more than one characteristic shell; we have many shells, corals, etc., from Cannington Park, agreeing with fossils common in the Mountain Limestone of Mendip, to guide us, besides the oolitic structure and general resemblance of the stones. Is it not likely therefore that the Cannington Limestone is an outlyer of the Mendip strata, the southwest side of which dips towards the Quantocks, and probably passes deep under the intervening valley, and is uplifted at this eastern branch of the Grauwacke Hills?

Since I had the pleasure of reading the above short paper at our conversazione, in March, I have met with some observations on the Cannington Park Limestone, in the late Rev. D. Williams's manuscript work, from which I make the following extracts:—

“The fact of the Cannington Limestone being an outlying mass, and altogether insulated in the New Red Sandstone, caused me for a time some doubt and embarrassment, as to its true position and relations. On a review of all its circumstances, however, I entertain little doubt that it is a purer variety of the Withycombe, Doddington, and Stowey Limestones, or, inversely, that the latter indicate the Cannington Limestone to be passing out to the westward, among the Old Red Sandstone, by a less pure — by coarse arenaceous and carbonaceous beds. It is on the direct roll of the Old Red, from the Quantocks towards the Mendips. . . . It commonly exhibits a very minute, concretionary-looking structure, consisting of little pale grey oviform and spheroidal granules, closely packed together. . . . Organic remains are at times abundant in this Limestone, but usually so minute, almost microscopic, that most of them, I believe, have hitherto eluded observation. They consist of minute plates and

facets of plates of encrinites, and, on a close inspection of the weathered surfaces, I procured several remarkably small and delicate spines, papillæ and plates of an Echinus, a little turbinated univalve, and several fine corals. The late Mr. Anstice, of Bridgwater, informed me that a trusty agent brought him a *Productus* from this Limestone, and Mr. Baker, of that town, obligingly showed me some beautiful corals, which he had found in it."

In a note to the above, Mr. Williams mentions that Mr. Anstice had accompanied Professor Buckland and Mr. Conybeare in the survey of this Limestone, and supposes that he was urged by these gentlemen to search it diligently for fossils, in future. He also informs us that Mountain Limestone was, about that time, shipped from Brean Down to Bridgwater, for the repair of roads, and suggests the probability that the *Productus* was found in these stones, not in Cannington Park stone, and brought by the "trusty agent" to Mr. Anstice, for reward. It appears that when Mr. Williams wrote the above, he not only did not know of any fossils in the Cannington stone, except corals, fragments of very minute encrinites, and echini, and a little turbinated univalve, but doubted the discovery of the *Productus* in it; therefore it appears likely that the two or three bivalves seen by Dr. Pring, Mr. Moore, and myself, in the cabinet at Bleadon, must have been found after the above remarks were written. I have not the slightest thought that Mr. Anstice was imposed upon by the "trusty agent."

Since I read my paper at Taunton, and the discovery of mollusc shells in this Limestone has been otherwise mentioned, the Rev. W. A. Jones, of Taunton, and Mr. Moore, of Ilminster, in a brief search amongst some heaps of this stone, by the roadside near Bridgwater, cracked out three

or four tolerably good specimens of distinct species of bivalve shells. Mr. Morle, of Cannington Park Farm, who is alive to the interest that geologists take in the strata close to his door, and is competent to explore them, has met with others; and Mr. W. Tucker, of Cannington, a good practical naturalist, has brought me dozens of specimens, and many different species.

I fear that I have lengthened this paper to a tedious extent; but I have trespassed so far, because I am desirous of making use of the information which I have obtained on this subject, believing that a knowledge of the geological position of the Cannington rock will elucidate much that is obscure in our geological views of the Quantocks, and the strata westward; and that this obscurity will, before long, occasion another survey from the Ordnance Staff, in the western district, as they contain views different from those quoted from the Paper read to the Geological section of the British Association.

List of Fungi,

BY REV. W. R. CROTCH,

FOUND in the neighbourhood of Bristol, Bath, and Taunton, furnished by H. O. Stephens, Esq., M.R.C.S., Bristol; C. Broome, Esq., Batheaston; Rev. W. R. Crotch, Taunton.

AGARICUS.

phalloides	Fr.	<i>Leighwood (Clifton)—Taunton.</i>	
muscarius	L.	"	
rubescens	Fr.	"	"
spissus	"	"	"
asper	"	"	"
vaginatus	Bull.	"	"
procerus	Scop.	"	"
excoriatus	Sch.	"	<i>Weston-super-Mare.</i>
clypeolarius	Fr.	<i>Brockley</i>	"
acutisquamosus	"	<i>Leighwood.—Batheaston.</i>	
cristatus	Bolt.	"	<i>Taunton.—Weston.</i>
granulosus	Bats.	"	"
melleus	Vahl.	"	"
mucidus	Schr.	"	"
sejunctus	Sow.	"	"

AGARIC.

flavobrunneus	Fr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	<i>Weston.</i>
rutilans	Sch.	„ <i>Taunton.</i>	„
columbetta	Fr.	„	
imbricatus	„	„	„
vaccinus	Pers.	„	„
terreus	Sch.	„	„
saponaceus	Fr.	„	
sulphureus	Bull.	„	
lascivus	Fr.	„	
ionides	Bull.	„	
Georgii	Lin.		„
gambosus	Fr.	„	
albus	„	„	
personatus	„	„	„
nudus	Bull.	„	
grammopodius	Bull.		„
brevipes	„	„	„
humilis	Fr.	<i>Bathampton.</i>	
nebularis	Bats.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	„
odorus	Bull.	„	„
cerussatus	Fr.	„	„
phyllophilus	„	„	„
candicans	Bull.	„	„
dealbatus	Sow.	„	„
giganteus	Sow.	„	„
infundibulifor-			
mis	Sch.	„	„
geotropus	Bull.	„	„
flavidus	Sow.	„	„
cyathiformis	Fr.	„	„
metachrous	Fr.		„
fragrans	Sow.	„	„

AGARIC.

laccatus	Sch.	<i>Leighwood.—Taunton.—Weston.</i>		
radicatus	Relh.	”	”	
longipes	Bull.	”		
platyphyllus	Fr.	”		
fusipes	Bull.	”		
butyraceus	”	”		
velutipes	Curt.	”		”
stipitarius	Fr.	”		
confluens	Bull.	”		”
myosurus?	Fr.	”		
conigenus	Pers.	<i>Bathampton</i>		”
tuberosus	Bull.	<i>Leighwood.</i>		
collinus	Scop.	”		
esculentus	Jacq.	”		
dryophilus	Bull.	”	”	”
clavus	L.	”	”	
atratus	Fr.	”		
pelianthinus	”		”	
purus	Pers.	”	”	”
lacteus	”	”	”	
rugosus	Bull.	”		
galericulatus	Scop.	”	”	”
polygrammus	Bull.	”	”	”
atroalbus	Bolt.	”		
dissiliens	Fr.	”		
alcalinus	”	”	”	
tenuis	”	”		
filopes	Bull.	”	”	
acicula	Sch.	”		
hæmatopus	Pers.	”		
cruentus	Fr.	”		
sanguinolentus	A. and S.	”		

AGARIC.

galopus	Schr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
epipterygius	Scop.	"	
vulgaris	Pers.	"	
stylobates	"	"	<i>Taunton.</i>
hiemalis	Osborne.	"	
capillaris	Schu.	"	"
pyxidatus	Bull.	"	"
umbelliferus	L.	"	
stellatus	Fr.	"	
fibula	Bull.	"	
ulmarius	"	"	
palmatus	"		"
fimbriatus	Bolt.	"	
ostreatus	Jacq.	<i>South Stoke.</i>	
salignus	A. & S.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
conchatus	Bull.		"
tremulus	Sch.	"	
porrigens	Pers.		"
applicatus	Bats.	"	
Loveianus	Beck.	"	
medius	Schu.	"	
cervinus	Sch.	"	<i>Weston.</i>
leoninus	Sch.	"	"
chrysophœus	"	"	
phlebophorus	Ditm.		"
sinuatus (fertilis Pers.)			"
ardosiacus	Bull.		"
sericellus	Fr.	"	
rhodopolius	"	"	"
sericeus	Bull.	"	
prunulus	Scop.	"	
lampropus	Fr.	"	

AGARIC.

columbarius	Bull.		<i>Weston.</i>
chalybeus	Pers.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
pascuus	"	"	
Sowerbei	Bull.	"	"
mammosus	Bolt.	<i>Taunton.</i>	
aureus	Bull.	"	"
præcox	Pers.	"	"
radicosus	Bull.	"	
pudicus	"	<i>Bathampton.</i>	"
aurivellus	Bats.	"	"
squarrosus	Mull.	"	
mutabilis	Sch.	"	
relicinus	Fr.	<i>Bathampton.</i>	
lanuginosus	"	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
plumosus	Bolt.	"	
pyriodorus	Bull.	"	<i>Bathampton.</i>
scaber	Mull.	"	
lacerus	Fr.	"	
rimosus	Sch.	"	"
geophyllus	Sow.	"	"
fastibilis	Pers.	"	<i>Taunton.</i>
crustuliniformis	Bull.	"	
melinoides	"	"	"
pediades	Fr.	"	
inquilinus	"	"	
furfuraceus	Pers.	"	
tener	Sch.	"	"
hypnorum	Bats.	"	"
mollis	Sch.	"	"
haustellaris	Fr.	"	
variabilis	Pers.	"	"
campestris	Lin.	"	"

AGARIC.

arvensis	Sch.	<i>Leighwood.—Taunton</i>		
sylvaticus	"	"	"	
æruginosus	Curt.	"	"	<i>Weston.</i>
squamosus	Fr.	"		
stercorarius	Schu.			"
semiglobatus	Sch.	"	"	"
sublateritius	"	"	"	"
fascicularis	Huds.	"	"	"
lacrymabundus	Bull.	"	"	
fœnisecii	Pers.		"	
bullaceus	Bull.			"
callosus	Fr.	"		
corrugis	Pers.	"		
spadiceo-gri-				
seus	Sch.	"		
separatus	Lin.	"	"	
fimiputris	Bull.	<i>Bathampton.</i>		
campanulatus	L.	<i>Leighwood.</i>		
papilionaceus	L.	"	"	
Boltonii	Pers.			"
titubans	Bull.			"
disseminatus	Pers.	"		"
comatus	Mull.		"	"
atramentarius	Bull.	"	"	"
fimetarius	L.	"		
cinereus	Bull.		"	
domesticus	Fr.	<i>Batheaston.—Kingweston.</i>		
macrorrhizus	Pers.	<i>Taunton.</i>		
niveus	Bull.	<i>Leighwood.—Taunton.</i>		
micaceus	"	"	<i>Weston.</i>	
ephemerus	"		"	
plicatilis	Curt.	"	"	

AGARIC.

radiatus	Bolt.			<i>Weston.</i>
hemerobius	Fr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>		
varius	Sch	"		
cyanopus	Sec.	"		
glaucopus	Sch.	"		
callochrous	Pers.	"		
fulgens	"	"		
prasinus	Sch.	"		
scaurus	Fr.	"		
collinitus	Sow.	"	<i>Taunton.</i>	
violaceus	L.	"	"	"
cyanites	Sec.	"		
Bulliardii	Pers.	"		
bolaris	"	"		
arenatus	"	"		
spilomeus	Fr.	"		
sanguineus	Wulf.			"
cinnamomeus	L.	"		
bulbosus	Sow.	"		
torvus	Fr.	"	"	
evernius	"	"	"	
limonius	"	"		
gentilis	"	"	"	"
brunneus	Pers.	"		
iliopodius	Bull.	"		"
dilutus	Fr.	"		
involutus	Bats.	"	<i>Batheaston.</i>	
viscidus	L.	"		
chrysodon	Bats.	"		
eburneus	Bull.	"		
cossus	Sow.	"	<i>Bathampton.</i>	
penarius	Fr.		"	

AGARIC.

hypothejus	Som.	<i>Leighwood.</i> — <i>Taunton.</i>		
olivaceo-albus	Fr.	„	„	
caprinus	„		„	
leporinus	„	„		
pratensis	Pers.	„	„	<i>Weston.</i>
virginus	Jacq.	„	„	„
ceraceus	Wulf.	„	„	
puniceus	Fr.			„
coccineus	Sch.	„	„	„
miniatus	Fr.	„	„	
conicus	Scop.	„	„	„
psittacinus	Sch.	„	„	„
murinaceus	Bull.	„		

LACTARIUS. (AGARIC.)

scrobiculatus	Scop.	„		
torminosus	Sch.	„	„	
turpis	Fr.	„		
zonarius	Bull.	„		
blennius	Fr.	„		
hysginus	„	„		
uvidus	Fr.	„		
flexuosus	„	„		
pyrogalus	„	„		
viridis	Paul.	„		
piperatus	Scop.	„	„	
vellereus	Fr.	„	„	
deliciosus	L.	<i>Flax Boneton.</i>	„	„
theiogalus	Bull.	<i>Leighwood.</i>		
acris	Bolt.	„		
quietus	Fr.	<i>Bathampton.</i>		
vietus	„	<i>Leighwood.</i>		
subdulcis	Bull.	„		

AGARIC.

camphoratus	„	<i>Leighwood.</i>
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fuliginosus	Fr.	„
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RUSSULA. (AGARIC.)

furcata	Pers.	„
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adusta	„	„	<i>Taunton.</i>
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sanguinea	Bull.	„	
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vesca	Fr.	„	
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Linnæi	„	„	
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xerampelina	Sch.	„	
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emetica	Fr.	„	„	<i>Weston.</i>
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foetens	Pers.	„		
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integra	L.	„		
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rubra	Fr.	„	„	„
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aurata	With.	„		
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alutacea	Fr.	„		
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CANTHARELLUS.

cibarius	Fr.	„	„	
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tubæformis	Sch.	„		
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infundibulifor-				
mis	Scop.	„		

cinereus	Pers.	„		
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NYCTALIS.

asterophora	Fr.	„		
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MARASMIUS. (AGARIC.)

peronatus	Bolt.	„	„	„
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oreades	„	„	„	„
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fusco-purpureus	Pers.	„		
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archytopus	„	„		
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calopus	„	„		
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Vaillantii	Fr.	„		
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foetidus	Sow.	„		
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amadelpus	Bull.	„		
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MARAS. (AGARIC.)

ramealis	Bull.	<i>Leighwood.</i>		
androsaceus	L.	"	<i>Taunton.</i>	
rotula	Scop.	"	"	<i>Weston.</i>
epiphyllus	Fr.	"	"	
Hudsoni	Pers.		"	

LENTINUS.

cochleatus	Fr.	"		
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PANUS.

fœtens	Sec.	"		
stypticus	Bull.	"	"	"
torulosus	Fr.	<i>Batheaston.</i>		

LENZITES.

betulina	L.	<i>Leighwood.</i>		
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BOLETUS.

luteus	L.			"
Grevillei	Klot.	"	"	"
granulatus	L.	"		"
laricinus	Berk.		"	"
piperatus	Bull.	"		
subtomentosus	L.	"		
pachypus	Fr.	"		"
luridus	Sch.	"	"	"
edulis	Bull.	"	"	"
lanatus?	Bull.	}	"	
an viscidus	L.?			
scaber	Fr.	"	"	"

POLYPORUS.

perennis	L.	"		
brumalis	Fr.	<i>Portbury.</i>		
squamosus	"	"	"	"
varius	"	"		
nummularius	"	"		

POLYPORUS.

sulfureus	Fr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
adustus	„	„	
cœsius	„	„	
hispidus	„	„	
spumeus	„	„	
betulinus	„	„	
applanatus	Pers.	„	
dryadeus	„	„	
igniarius	L.	„	
fraxineus	Fr.	<i>Batheaston.</i>	
ulmarius	L.	<i>Leighwood.—Taunton.</i>	
zonatus	„	„	
versicolor	„	„	„ <i>Weston.</i>
scoticus	Klot.	„	„
nitidus	Fr.	„	
ferruginosus	Schr.	<i>Brockley.</i>	
Stephensii	B. & B.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
bombycinus	Fr.	<i>Portbury.</i>	
obducens	„	<i>Failand.</i>	
vitreus	„	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
vulgaris	„	<i>Belmont.</i>	

DÆDALEA.

quercina	Pers.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	„
betulina	L.		„
confragosa	Bolt.	„	„
unicolor	Fr.	„	

MERULIUS.

corium	„	„	„
rufus	Pers.	<i>Wraxall.</i>	

FISTULINA.

hepatica	Bull.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
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HYDNUM.

repandum	L.	<i>Leighwood.—Taunton.—Weston.</i>		
rufescens	Pers. ?	„		
membranaceum	Bull.	„		
auriscalpium	L.		„	„
mucidum	Sch.	„		
farinaceum	Pers.	„		
niveum	Fr.	„		

IRPEX.

fusco-violaceus	„	„		
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RADULUM.

orbiculare	„	„		
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ODONTIA.

fimbriata	Pers.	„		
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KNEIFFIA.

setigera	Fr.	„		
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CRATERELLUS.

lutescens	Fr.	„		
cornucopioides	L.	„		
sinuosus	Fr.	„		

THELEPHORA.

palmata	„	„		
fastidiosa	„	„		
cristata	„	„		
laciniata	„	„		
sebacea	„	„		

STEREUM.

purpureum	Pers.	„	„	„
hirsutum	Well.	„	„	„
spadiceum	Fr.	„		
sanguinolentum	A & S.	„		
ferrugineum	Bull.	„		
rubiginosum	Schr.	„		

STEREUM.

tabacinum	Fr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>
avellanum	„	„
rugosum	„	„

AURICULARIA.

mesenterica	Bull.	„
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CORTICIUM.

sulfureum	Fr.	„
incarnatum	„	<i>Batheaston.</i>
cœruleum	Sch.	<i>Leighwood.—Taunton.—Weston.</i>
calceum	Fr.	„
ochraceum	„	„
quercinum	Pers.	„
cinereum	Fr.	„
comedens	Nees.	„
aurora	Berk.	<i>Batheaston.</i>
Sambuci	Pers.	<i>Leighwood.</i>

CYPHELLA.

lacera	Fr.	„
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CLAVARIA.

botrytis	Pers.	„
amethystina	Bull.	„
coralloides	Fr.	„
fastigiata	D.Cand.	„
muscoides	L.	„
cinerea	Bull.	„
cristata	Holms.	„
rugosa	Bull.	„
fusiformis	Sow.	„
inæqualis	Fl. Dan.	„
vermiculata	Scop.	„
fragilis	Holms.	„
pistillaris	L.	„

CLAVARIA.

argillacea Fr. *Leighwood.*

glossoides „ „

TYPHULA.

gyrans „ „

erythropus „ „

PISTILLARIA.

quisquiliaris Fr. „

puberula Berk. *Batheaston.*

GEOGLOSSUM.

hirsutum Pers. *Wraxall.*glabrum „ *Leighwood.* *Weston.*viride Schr. *Wrington.*

SPATHULARIA.

flavida Pers. „

MORCHELLA.

esculenta L. *Taunton.*semilibera Dec. *Batheaston.*

HELVELLA.

crispa Scop. *Leighwood.* „

lacunosa Afz. „

LEOTIA.

lubrica Scop. „

PEZIZA.

versiformis Fr. *Batheaston.*œruginosa Pers. *Brockley.*reticulata Grev. *Leighwood.*aurantia Pers. *Nailsea.*coccinea Sow. *Wraxall.* „tuberosa Bull. *Leighwood.*

trechispora Berk. „

saniosa „ „

succosa „ „

PEZIZA.

macropus	Pers.	<i>Charlton.</i>	
vesiculosa	Bull.	<i>Batheaston.</i>	
melastoma	Sow.	<i>Charlton.</i>	
melaloma	A & S.	<i>Wraxall.</i>	
stercorea	Pers.	<i>Bathampton.—Taunton.</i>	
omphalodes	Bull.	<i>Wraxall.</i>	
granulata	„	<i>Batheaston.</i>	„
Schumacheri	Fr.	„	
cerinea	Pers.	„	
corticalis	Fr.		<i>Leighwood.</i>
firma	Pers.	<i>Bathampton.</i>	
melaxantha	Fr.	<i>Batheaston.</i>	
fusca	Pers.	„	
cœsia	„		„
atrata	„	„	
apala	B. & B.	„	
nitidula	„	„	

PATELLARIA.

alboviolacea	A. & S.	„
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ASCOBOLUS.

furfuraceus	Pers.	<i>South Stoke.</i>
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BULGARIA.

sarcoides	Jacq.	<i>Batheaston.</i>
inquinans	Pers.	„

CRYPTOMYCES.

versicolor	Fr.	„
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TREMELLA.

albida	Sm.	„
mesenterica	Retz.	„
terrestris	Beck.	„
sarcoides	With.	„

EXIDIA.

auricula Judæ L. *Batheaston.*

DACRYMYCES.

moriformis Sm. „

stillatus Nees. „

PILOBOLUS.

crystallinus Tode. „

SPHÆRIA.

myrmecophila? Ces. *Leighwood.*

militaris L. *Portbury.*

pedunculata Dick. *Failand.*

hypoxylon L. *Batheaston.*

lateritia „ „

aurantia Pers. *Brockley.*

rosella A. & S. „

aquila Fr. *Wraxall.*

multiformis „ „

concentrica Bolt. *Batheaston.—Taunton.*

fusca Pers. „

fibrosa „ *South Stoke.*

confluens Tode. *Portbury.*

stigma Hoffm. *Batheaston.*

gastrina Fr. „

sanguinea With. „

cinnabarina Tode. „

pulchella Pers. *Brockley.*

striæformis Fr. „

inquinans Tode. „

hupulocystis B. & B. „

macrotricha „ „

ovina Fr. „

flavida Cord. „

hirsuta Tode. *Belmont.*

SPHÆRIA.

hispidia	Tode.	<i>Batheaston.</i>
pilosa	Pers.	"
episphæria	Fr.	<i>Belmont.</i>
peziza	Tode.	"
Sinopica	Fr.	"
carneo-alba	Libert. }	"
Oomyces carn.	B. & B. }	
melanotis	"	"
arenula	"	"
pulvis pyrius	Pers.	"
papaverea	B. & B.	"
spermoides	Hoffm.	"
moriformis	Tode.	<i>Ashton Court.</i>
pomiformis	Pers.	"
myriocarpa	Fr.	"
obducens	Schu.	"
cupularis	Pers.	"
clypeata	Nees.	<i>Leighwood.</i>
ribis	Tode.	"
spiculifera	Sow.	"
herbarum	Pers.	"
ditopa	Fr.	"
conformis	B. & B.	"
appendiculosa	"	"
congesta	Nees.	"
camblyospora	B. & B.	"
taxi	Sow.	"
dochmia	B. & B.	"
farceta	"	"
trivialis	"	"
Thwaitesii	"	"
graminis	Pers.	"

SPHÆRIA.

tomicum	Desm.	<i>Batheaston.</i>
phomato-spora	B. & B.	„
eucrypta	„	„
phœosticta	Berk.	„
helicospora	B. & B.	„
trichella	Fr.	„
rusci	„	„
nigrans	Rob.	„
palustris	B. & B.	„
culmifraga	Fr.	„

DOTHIDEA.

chætonium	Kunz.	„
ulmi	Duv.	„
Robertiani	Fr.	„

PIGGOTTIA.

asteroidea	B. & B.	} „
(ASTEROMA. ulmi)	Grev.	

RHYTISMA.

acerinum	Fr.	„
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PHACIDIUM.

Lauro-cerasi	„	„
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CYSTOTRICHA.

striola	B & B.	„
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NEOTTIOSPORA.

carium	Des.	„
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MYXORMIA.

atro-viridis	B. & B.	„
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EXCIPULA.

vermicularia	Cord.	„
chætrostoma	B. & B.	<i>Leighwood.</i>

PHOMA.

radula	B. & B.	<i>Batheaston.</i>
depressum	”	”
nothum	”	”
sticticum	”	”
exiguum	”	”
Samarorum	Des.	”

SPHÆROPSIS.

parca	”	”
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DIPLODIA.

paupercula	”	”
vulgaris	Lev.	”

DISCELLA.

platyspora	B. & B.	”
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HENDERSONIA.

(Sphœria do- thidea ?)	Moug.	<i>near Wick.</i>
mutabilis	B. & B.	”

ERYSIPHE.

guttata	Schl.	”
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CHÆTOMIUM.

elatum	Kun.	”
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TUBER.

cibarium	Sibt.	<i>Taunton.</i>
œstivum	Vitt.	”
macrosporum	”	”
brumale	”	”
rufum	”	”
excavatum	”	<i>Leighwood.</i>
maculatum	”	<i>Abbots Leigh</i>
Borchii	”	} <i>Portbury.</i>
puberulum	Berk ?	

BALSAMEA

vulgaris Vitt. *Abbots Leigh.*

PACHYPHLLÆUS.

citrinus Berk. *Portbury.*

GENEA.

verrucosa Vitt. „

sphærica ? Tul. *Leighwood.*

ELAPHOMYCES.

granulatus Fr. „

anthracinus Vitt. „

ENDOGYNE.

pisiformis Fr. *Brockley.*

HYMENOGASTER.

tener Berk. „

olivaceus Vitt. *Bedminster.*

luteus „ *Abbots Leigh.*

Thwaitesii Berk. *Portbury.*

HYDNANGIUM.

Stephensii Berk. „

carotæcolor „ „

OCTAVIANA.

asterosperma Vitt. „

HYSTERANGIUM.

nephriticum Berk. „

Thwaitesii „ „

HYSTEROMYCES.

graveolens Vitt. } „

(*Rhizopogon*

rubescens ?) Tul.

MELANOGASTER.

variegatus Tul. „

PHALLUS.

impudicus L. *Batheaston.—Taunton.*

caninus Huds. „ *Brockley.*

NIDULARIA.

crucibulum	Fr.	<i>Charlton Park.</i>	
striata	Bull.	<i>Taunton.</i>	
campanulata	With.		<i>Weston.</i>

GEASTER.

fornicatus	Huds.	„	
rufescens	Pers.	<i>Frome.</i>	

LYCOPERDON.

pyriforme	Sch.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	
gemmatum	Fr.	<i>Wraxall.—Taunton.</i>	„

BOVISTA.

gigantea	Nees.	<i>Quantox.—Mendips, &c.</i>	
nigrescens	Pers.	<i>Taunton.</i>	„

SCLERODERMA.

verrucosum	Bull.	<i>Charlton.</i>	„
vulgare	Fr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	„

LYCOGALA.

epidendrum	L.	<i>Batheaston.</i>	„
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RETICULARIA.

umbrina	Fr.	„	
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PHYSARUM.

nutans	Pers.	„	
hyalinum	„	„	
sinuosum	Bull.	<i>Portbury.</i>	

STEMONITIS.

violacea	Fr.		<i>Brockley.</i>
obtusata	„	„	

ARCYRIA.

punicea	Pers.		„
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TRICHIA.

fallax	„	„	
serotina	Schr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>	

TRICHODERMA.

viride	Pers.	<i>Wraxall.</i>	
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HYPHELIA.

rosea	Fr.	<i>Batheaston.</i>
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ISARIA.

farinosa	„	<i>Wraxall.</i>
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PACHNOCYBE.

subulata	Berk.	„
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ANTHINA.

flammea	Fr.	<i>Leighwood.</i>
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TRIPOSPORIUM.

elegans	Cord.	<i>Brockley.</i>
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MACROSPORIUM.

Cheiranthi	Fr.	„
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BOTRYTIS.

macrospora	Ditm.	„
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viciæ	Berk.	„
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lactuæ	„	„
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Tilletii	Des.	„
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lateritia	Fr.	„
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infestans	Mont.	„
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RHINOTRICHUM.

Thwaitesii	Berk.	„
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CLADOSPORIUM.

herbarum	Lk.	„
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ASPERGILLUS.

aurantiacus	Berk.	„
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PENICILLUM.

glaucum	Fr.	„
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TRICOTHECIUM.

roseum	Lk.	<i>Wraxall.</i>
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DACTYLIUM.

macrosporum	Fr.	„
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SEPEDONIUM.

chrysospermum	Lk.	„
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OHIDIUM.

concentricum B. & B. *Batheaston.*

PSILONIA.

gilva " "

VOLUTELLA.

melaloma " "

TUBERCULARIA.

vulgaris Tode. " *Taunton.*

CORYNEUM.

compactum B. & B. *Wraxall.*

microstictum " "

STILBOSPORA.

macrosperma Pers. "

asterosperma " "

ovata " *Belmont.*

pyriformis Hoff. "

magna Berk. *Keynsham.*

SPORIDESMIUM.

polymorphum Cord. *Brockley.*

antiquum " "

atrum Lk. "

DICTYOSPORIUM.

elegans Cord. "

HALYSIUM.

atrum " "

CONIOTHECIUM.

betulinum Cord. *Leighwood.*

amentacearum " "

TORULA.

herbarum Lk.

TORULA.

abbreviata	Cord.	}	<i>Belmont.</i>
var. Sphœriæ- formis	B. & B.		
antennata	Pers.		<i>Batheaston.</i>
graminis	Des.	,	

SPOROSCHISMA.

mirabile	B. & B.	<i>Brockley.</i>
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HYPEROMYXA.

stilbosporoides	Cord.	,
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CONOPLEA.

cinerea	Fr.	,
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ARTHRIINIUM.

sporophleum	Lk.	,
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PODISOMA.

juniperi	Fr.	,
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AREGMA.

gracile	Grev.	,
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PUCCINIA.

Lychnidearum	Lk.	,
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ÆCIDIDIUM.

compositarum	Mart.	,
quadrifidum	Dec.	,

UREDIO.

longissima	Sow.	,
Vincæ	Dec.	,
Violarum	,	,
segetum	Pers.	,
effusa	Stra.	,
Hypericorum	Dec.	<i>Leighwood.</i>

The above contribution towards the mycology of Somersetshire does not profess to contain all the species which have been observed, still less to define their distribution. Many of the more minute are either new to Britain or altogether undescribed previous to their occurrence in this district. Such have been noticed lately in the Annals of Natural History; and they are inserted here with a view to their rarity or novelty, which will explain why numbers of very common species do not occur in the list. It is hoped that botanists resident in different parts of the county will contribute their aid towards forming a complete history of its mycology.



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NORTHAMPTON.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

R U L E S .

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its objects shall be, the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History, in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II. The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President, elected for three years; Vice Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected.—No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III. Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; of which Meetings three weeks notice shall be given to the Members.

IV. There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business.—All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V. The Committee is empowered to call special Meetings of the Society, upon receiving a requisition signed by

ten Members.—Three weeks notice of such Special Meeting, and its object, shall be given to each Member.

VI. The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee, (of which the officers of the Society shall be *EX-OFFICIO* Members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and Sub-committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum.—Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings, after the official business has been transacted.

VII. The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII. One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings.—All Manuscripts and Communications, and the other property of the Society, shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX. Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting, shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X. Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members, and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI. Each Member shall pay ten shillings on admission to the Society, and ten shillings as an Annual Subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII. Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards, shall be Members for life.

XIII. At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV. When any office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall

have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV. The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the Accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee, chosen for that purpose; and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI. No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society, except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present.—Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII. Papers read at Meetings of the Society, and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication, shall be forwarded (with the Author's consent) to such Periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately, for distribution to the Members of the Society, either gratuitously or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII. No Religious or Political Discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX. That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of the property of the Society ever being sold or transferred to any other county. Also persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or Specimens for a specific time only.

N.B. One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History, Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical, of the County of Somerset.

* * * *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library, be sent to the Curator, at the Society's rooms, Taunton.*

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 295 Nutting, Rev. H. *Chedzoy*

 Ormond, J. *Circus, Bath*

 Paget, J. M. *Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet*
 Paget, Arthur J. E. „ „ „
 Palairot, Rev. R. *Norton St. Philip* „
 300 Parr, Rev. H. *Taunton*
 Parfitt, Rev. C. C. *Midford Castle, Bath*
 Paul, Rev. C. S. *Wellow*, „
 Patton, T. *Bishops Hull*
 Payne, J. H. *Bristol*
 305 Pearson, T. „
 Peach, R. E. *Bath*
 Penny, Rev. C. D.D. *Crewkerne*
 Perceval, Capt. *Chapel Cleeve*
 Perry, Rev. G. G. *Lincoln College Oxford*
 310 Petherham, J. *High Holborn, London*
 Phelps, Rev. W. *Bicknoller*
 Philipps, Dan, *Bridgwater*
 Pigott, J. H. Smyth, *Weston-super-Mare*
 Pigott, G. O. S. „ „
 315 Pigott, A. S. „ „
 Pigott, H. T. C. S. *Brockley Court*
 Pigott, E. F. S. *Lincolns Inn*
 Pike, J. *Paddington*
 Pinchard, W. P. *Taunton*
 320 Pinder, Rev. Professor, *Wells*
 Pinney, W. M.P. *Somerton Erly*
 Pinney, Miss, „ „
 Plowman, T. *North Curry*
 Pollard, G. *Taunton*
 325 Poole, G. S. *Bridgwater*
 Poole, J. R. „
 Poole, Rev. J. *Enmore*

- Popham, F. *Bagborough*
 Porch, T. P. *Edgarley*
 330 * Portman, Lord, *Bryanston House, Dorset*
 Portman, Rev. F. B. *Staple Fitzpaine*
 Powell, H. *Wells*
 Prance, V. *Nether Stowey*
 Prankard, John, *Langport*
 335 Pring, J. D. *Taunton*
 Pring, J. H. M.D. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Pulman, Rev. W. W. *Wellington*
 Pulteney, Rev. R. T.
 Pyne, Rev. W. *Charlton, Somerton*
 340 Quekett, E. *Langport*
 Raban, R. B. *Hatch Beauchamp*
 Raban, Major,
 Redfern, Rev. W. T. *Taunton*
 Rhodes Rev. E. D. *Hampton Villa, Bath*
 345 Richards, Rev. T. *Alcombe*
 Richards, W. *"*
 Robbins, G. *Bath*
 Rodbard, John, *Aldwick Court*
 Roblyn, T. M.D. *Weston-super-Mare*
 350 Rogers, T. *" " "*
 Rooke, Mrs. S. *" " "*
 Rowley, Rev. W. W. *" "*
 Routledge, Rev. W. *Bishops Hull*
 Rowcliffe, Charles, *Stogumber*
 355 Rundell, E. W. *West Monkton*
 Sanford, E. A. *Nynehead Court*
 Sanford, W. A. *" "*
 Samborne, S. P. S. *Timsbury, Bath*
 Saumarez, Lieut. R.N. *Circus, "*
 360 Scarth, Rev. H. M. *Bathwick*
 Schuldam, Mrs. E. *Norton Fitzwarren*
 Scott, Rev. J. P. *Staplegrove*
 Sealy, John, *Bridgwater*
 Sealy, J. L. *"*
 365 Serel, T. *Wells*
 *Seymour, H. D. M.P. *Knoyle, Wilts*
 Shaw, Rev. W. H. E. D. *Fiddington*

- Sheppard, A. B. 16, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields, London*
 Sheppard, J. *Frome*
 370 Sheppard, W. H. *Keyford House, Frome*
 Sheppard, F. J. *Wells*
 Sheppard, S. B. *Selwood, Frome*
 Shipton, Rev. J. N. D.D. *Othery*
 Shore, J. *Whatley, near Frome*
 375 Skinner, George, *Belmont, Bath*
 Slade, Wyndham, *Muntj's Court*
 Smith N. *Clifton*
 Smith, Major T. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Smith Rev. C. *Bishops Lydeard*
 380 Soden, J. Sen. *Bath*
 Solly, Miss L. „
 Spry, J. H. M.D. „
 Street, Rev. H. „
 Sotheby, Rev. T. H. *Milverton*
 385 Sparks, W. *Crewkerne*
 Speke, Mrs. *Roeford Lodge*
 Spencer, Rev. J. W. *Wilton*
 Sperrin, J. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Squire, F. *Pall Mall, London*
 390 Stewart, Rev. T. B. *Wookey*
 Stone, W. H. *Taunton*
 Stone, Rev. W. „
 Stradling, W. *Chilton-super-Polden*
 Sully, T. *Bridgwater*
 395 Sweet, Rev. C. *Sampford Arundel*
 Sweet, H. *Taunton*
 Symes, Rev. R. *Yatton*
 Synge, F. H. *Weston-super-Mare*

 Talbot de Malahide, Lord, *Evercreech*
 400 Thompson, Charles, *Bridgwater*
 Thring, H. *Alford, Castle Cary*
 Tinling, Rev. E. D. 30, *Crescent, Bath*
 Todd, Major, *Taunton*
 Tomkins, C. M.D. *Weston-super-Mare*
 405 Tomkins, H. G. „ „ „
 Traherne, Rev. J. H. *Coedriglan, Cardiff*
 Trenchard, H. C. *Taunton*
 Trevelyan, Sir W. C. Bart. *Nettlecombe Court, and*
Wallington, Northumberland
 410 Trevelyan, Lady „ „ „ „

- Trevelyan, Sir C. E. *Treasury, London*
 Trevelyan, Rev. E. O. *Stogumber*
 Trevelyan, Rev. W. P. *Enmore Castle*
 Trinder, Charles, *Darlington Street, Bath*
 415 Trudell, James, *Taunton*
 Tucker, Rev. H. T. *Leigh Court*
 Tucker, W. *Coryton Park, Devon*
 Tudway, R. C. *Wells*
 Turner, Rev. W. H. *Trent*
 420 Turner, A. *Staplegrove*
 Turner, C. J. „
 Turner, Rev. W. H. *Banwell*
 Tunstall, Dr. *Queen's Parade, Bath*
 *Tynte, Col. C. K. K. *Halswell*
 425 Tynte, Lieut.-Col. M.P. *Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire*
 Tynte, Capt. K. 78, *Chester Square, London*
- Uttermare, T. B. *Langport*
- Vane, Rev. J. *Burrington, Wrington*
 Vibart, James, *Chilliswood*
 430 Voules, Rev. T. A. *Bear Crocombe*
- Walter, L. *King's Road, Gray's Inn, London*
 Walter, W. *Oldbury Lodge*
 Walter, R. *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
 Walters, G. *Frome*
 435 Ward, T. W. *Tickenham*
 Warre, Rev. F. *Bishops Lydeard*
 Warre, Miss, *Cheddon Fitzpaine*
 Warren, J. F. H. *Langport*
 Warren, Rev. J. *Bawdrip*
 440 Webber, Rev. E. *Runnington*
 Welman, C. N. *Norton Manor*
 Welsh, W. I. *Wells*
 Wells, E. N. „
 West, Rev. G. H. *Corfe*
 445 West, G.
 Weston, Plowden C. J. *South Carolina, United States*
 White, Eales, *Taunton*
 White, F. *Wellington*
 White, F. G. *Taunton*
 450 Whitehead, Rev. E. *Saltford, Bath*

- Whitehead, Rev. W. B. *Chard*
 Whiting, Rev. H. B. *Writlington, Bath*
 Whitmash, E. *Taunton*
 Wickham, Rev. H. D. *Frome*
 455 Wickham, Whalley, *Frome*
 Wills, Rev. T. A. *West Buckland*
 Williams, Rev. T. *Burnham*
 Wilmott, W. R. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Winter, Mrs. *Watts House*
 460 Wolff, D. *Foreign Office, London*
 Wood, Rev. James, *Burlington Street, Bath*
 Woodforde, F. H. M.D. *Taunton*
 Woodland, J. *Taunton*
 Wrangham, Digby C. *The Rocks, Bath*
 465 Yatman, Rev. J. A. *Winscombe, Sidcot*
 Young J. *Elm Cottage, Taunton*

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- Blake, Downing, *Holway*
 Else, R. C. *Bridgwater*
 Fox, Thomas, jun., *Wellington*
 470 Harris, Charles, *Ilchester*
 Kemmis, Mrs. Arthur, *Croham House, Croydon, Surrey*
 Poole, J. R. *Bridgwater*
 Prankerd, John, *Langport*
 Pearless, Richard, *Northtown*
 475 Rosenberg, G. *Bath*
 Steinthal, Rev. S. A. *Bridgwater*
 Winter, Charles, *Bishops Lydeard*

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